

# THE MONTHLY MAGAZINE.

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As long as those who write are ambitious of making Converts, and of giving their Opinions a Maximum of Influence and Celebrity, the most extensively circulated Miscellany will repay with the greatest Effect the Curiosity of those who read either for Amusement or Instruction.—JOHNSON.

## ORIGINAL COMMUNICATIONS.

For the Monthly Magazine.  
ACCOUNT of the LEIPZIG FAIR at  
EASTER, 1810.

[The Editor has usually introduced the results of this Fair to the notice of his readers, within three months after it took place; but, in the present interrupted state of communication with the continent, he considers himself fortunate in being able to furnish this article at the distance of nearly eighteen months!]

A FOURTH part of the business done at this great mart may be placed to the account of the book-trade, without including bibles, liturgies, journals, &c. which are seldom admitted into the general catalogues. As the productions of the press are rather articles of luxury than necessity, the general stagnation of commerce was particularly and most severely felt by the booksellers, who had to drink deeply of the cup of woe, that had been poured out over their country. Of this, the Fairs in 1809 had given the most melancholy indication; and the winter of 1809-10 continued to present the most unpromising results. Hence, as Easter approached, almost every thing that the year 1809 had produced for the book-trade was returned, the most important assortments having met with scarcely any vent. Many an impression now made the journey to Leipzig a second or third time. But, notwithstanding these unfavourable symptoms, the spirit of enterprise had not been extinguished. The most expensive undertakings had been boldly continued, and others not less costly begun; and, in every department of literature, products of sterling merit brought forth. None of the old-established firms was absent; and many who had not made their appearance for several years, either attended or sent their agents. The sufferings of Vienna, and of every part of the Austrian dominions, during the preceding year, had not detained the most respectable booksellers from their annual journey to the banks of the Pleisse.

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Degen, whose magnificent edition of Wieland's *Musarion*, a lasting monument of German typography, had been admired even by the enemy's generals at Vienna, sent new proofs of his zeal for his art, particularly *Bonde's Epithulamia*.

From Copenhagen, Königsberg and Riga, as likewise from Pesth, Grätz, and the left bank of the Rhine, the old known houses appeared; and on the left bank of the Rhine new ones had been established, the solidity of which inspired confidence.

The Catalogue again evinced, that, among the states connected by the common use of the German language, literary enterprise, and zeal for arts and sciences, had not been overwhelmed by the evils of war and revolution. Many were astonished when they saw the portly book instead of the empty, shrivelled, meagre, list of a few novelties, which had been looked for. The harvest of good productions had been so considerable in every department, as to remove any apprehension of a stillstand or retrogradation.

We shall now take a rapid view of the most important of the newest acquisitions. The Germans have not many prizes to distribute; but the judges of literary merit, at their fifty equally-distributed and still-flourishing universities and high-schools, promulgate their decisions in from twenty or thirty generally, read journals and periodical publications, where now, with greater dispatch than ever, every thing worth knowing is announced, illustrated, and, by salutary collision, improved or condemned.

The two main pillars on which German science and literary culture rest, are—Philology, in the most comprehensive meaning of the word, which, proceeding from Greece and Rome, explores all the mines of the East and West; and a purified Philosophy and Theory of Arts and Sciences, founded on literature and experience. Of the thriving state of philosophy, we find again every where speaking proofs. With respect to classical

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antiquities

antiquities and criticism, there was no want of researches of intrinsic value, though not always distinguished by number of sheets or volumes. The octogenary HEYNE, gave in his two Lectures on the Fortunes of Byzantium, a pattern for the manner of writing a topography of the Ancient World. Classical Mythology continues to be considered, in a more comprehensive point of view, as the archive for the symbolical learning of the primeval world, and loses more and more the appearance of mere tales for the nursery. The ingenious CREUZER'S *Symbolik und Mythologie der Griechen*, abounds with hints and erudite disquisitions, while viewing the subject from this more exalted place of observation. Much is to be traced back to the primitive sources of the first ages of mankind in Asia. GÖRRER'S *Mythengeschichte der Asiatischen Welt*, will present to cooler enquirers much matter for investigation, or may become to his countrymen what *Count de Gebelin's Monde primitif* was in his time. GRUBER'S *Wörterbuch der Klassischen Mythologie*, (A—D) a work which has been many years bringing to maturity, gives the first complete views of what has, during the last forty years, been collected and sifted by German skill and critical acumen, in the department of mythology. In that of archæology, properly so called, BÖTTIGER'S Explanation of the Aldrobandine Marriage, is accompanied with an excellent dissertation on the Art of Painting among the Ancients, by Mr. MEYER, of Weimar. Homeric criticism was revived by LOBEK, in his collection of the Fragments of Ante-Homeric Poets. Lyric poetry was enriched by VOLGER'S collection of the Fragments of Sappho. A new edition of Pindar is preparing by BOCKTH, according to his ideas respecting metrical arrangement and breaking of the lines. The tragic writers seem to have enjoyed peculiar attention. The learned HERMANN gave in his edition of the *Hercules furens*, of Euripides, a valuable contribution to the metrical criticism of that poet. SEIDLER and MATTHIÄ proceed with unabated ardour in new editions of all the tragedies and fragments of Euripides; and ERFURD continued his large and smaller editions of Sophocles, acquiring with every step more mastery of his subject.

Another volume of SCHLEIERMACHER'S Translation of Plato could not fail to meet with a welcome. ASH had en-

riched his Phædrus with Scholia from a manuscript found in Munich, and with his own annotations.

Another volume of the Collection of Annotations on Aristophanes, viz. all the Commentaries on the Nubes, is finished by BECK. Such a collection, with so many notes by the editor himself, is a valuable addition to the stock of criticism. Of the later epic poets, Musæus has found a critical commentator and translator in Passow, whose work is accompanied with a learned inquiry respecting Musæus and the fragments of his poems.

The most learned work announced at the fair, was Schæfer's new edition of *Gregorius de Dialectis*, with critical and palæographical remarks by the learned BAST, in Paris. SCHÆFER likewise superintended a new edition of Æsop's Fables by Furia. There was no want either of re-impressions of older esteemed editions. Here the enterprising printer and publisher TAUCHNITZ, in Leipzig, particularly merits honourable mention. From his office came forth two neat correct editions of the smallest size, of Sophocles and Pindar, both printed under the care of the critical and accurate SCHÆFER, who likewise superintended a new magnificent edition of *Valkenaer's Theocritus*, printed at the same press. This edition, of the largest size, and printed with a new type, is executed in so splendid a manner that it may challenge comparison with the finest productions of the press in other countries.

CORAIS'S edition of *Polyænus*, and *Plutarch*, the newest of that beautiful series of the *Bibliotheca Græca*, is indeed printed at Paris, by Didot; but at the expense of the brothers', Zosimali in Vienna, who with rare zeal had caused this collection of these ancient writers to be prepared for the use of their modern Greek countrymen. In ROCHLITZ, *Denkmalen Glücklicher Stunden*, is a well executed translation of Sophocles' *Antigone*, which had been acted several times at Weimar. KOREFF, a native of Breslau, but residing at Paris, sent a metrical translation of Tibullus, which is decently printed in 4to. at Paris, and has likewise intrinsic merit. Later in summer was finished a new work of J. H. Voss, his long expected translation of Tibullus. Many had failed in their attempts to transfuse the beauties of the most tender of elegaic poets into the German language; here we discern the hand of a master.



To philology, in a more extended sense, belong likewise the modern languages, which the German studies with critical accuracy, extending his attention to the classical authors of every country: of this we have a proof in an elegant edition of the *Lusiada* of Camoens, with various readings and annotations, by V. WINTERFELD.—J. W. BECK, by *Quæstiones de Originibus Linguae Franco-gallicæ*, has contributed to the formation of a new etymological Dictionary of the French language. In the Catalogue we find under the head of *Foreign Literature*, above two hundred articles, among which are Grammars, Chrestomathies, Class-books, and Dictionaries of almost all the languages of Europe—the less common of which are the fourth volume of VON LINDE's (Rector in Warsaw) *Polish Lexicon*, M.—O. which gives a comparative view of all the dialects of the Slavonic language; and KOPITAR's Grammar of the Slavonic language, as spoken in Krain and Carinthia. Samples of almost every production of Danish literature, during the preceding year, were exhibited by *Brummer*, from Copenhagen, notwithstanding the unfavourable rate of exchange with that city.

DOCEN, BENEKEN, and other eminent philologists, in the journals and other contributions devoted to old Teutonic Literature, elucidate the history of the *Minnesänger*, the sources of ancient German poetry. A Dictionary and Grammar of the ancient Teutonic, has been announced by two eminent philologists of Berlin—Von Hagen and Büsching. Campe's large Dictionary proceeds rapidly towards completion. The fourth part contains in the letters S. T. 13,036, articles more than Adelung; with a discourse by Bernd, the learned and indefatigable editor. The last volume, was to appear at Easter, 1811; and to it will be added an etymological volume by Vater, of Königsberg. Much is likewise expected from the labours of the Bavarian Academy, with respect to German Grammar.

The treasures of the East continue likewise to be explored by intelligent orientalists. In this respect the journal entitled the "*Fundgruben des Orients*," undertaken by Count WENCESLAUS RZEVUSKI, and published by the learned Von Hammer, in Vienna, deserves particular notice. For the instruction of the students of the Oriental Academy, in Vienna, a drama in the Turkish language has been published. WAHL, a professor

in Halle, has completed his preliminary labours for the publication of *Sha Namah*. Geseuius, to whom we were indebted for a new useful Hebræo-chaldaic Lexicon, has extended his labours to the ancient Maltese language. The manuscript from which a translation of the whole of the Thousand and One Nights is announced, by CAUSSIN, in Paris, was found in Cairo by a German, VON HAMMER.

The contents of the Catalogue evince anew the justness of the German's claim to the title, "Central Librarian of Europe."

The twelfth volume of HARLES's *Fabricius*; the eighth of REUSS's *Repertory of the Acts of all Literary and Scientific Societies*, are additional proofs of his collecting or methodizing diligence.

The eighth volume of BOUTERWECK's *History of Modern Literature*, brings the literary History of England down to the latest times, with a critical discrimination from which even Britons might learn.

HARDT gave, in the fourth part of the Catalogue of the Manuscripts of the Central Library in Munich, an enumeration of the manuscripts, No. 348—472, removed thither from Augsburg.

The indefatigable MEUSEL continued his *Account of Deceased Authors* to the end of the tenth volume, containing N—Q; and JÜRDENS concluded with the sixth part his Dictionary of German poets and prose writers.

Among the Encyclopædias and Literary Histories of single Sciences, of which almost every year brings forth new ones, the systematic *Encyclopædia of Medicine*, by BURDACH, and BECKER's, *Literatur der Nahrungskunde*, hold a distinguished rank. The Letters of the Family of Klopstock, which have appeared at Halberstadt, under the title of "*Klopstock and his Friends*," are highly interesting: though the mode of publication has brought merited censure on the editor. Lastly, ARETIN's *Mnemonik*, with tables of characters printed on stone, deserves honourable mention. How easily might all this degenerate into mere pedantry and sciolism, if the torch of philosophy did not diffuse light over the chaotic mass; and certainly the true spirit of philosophising is not extinguished, whilst new editions of such works as Schulze's *Logic* appear; and when a *Hofbauer*, agreeably to a prize-question of the Berlin academy, publishes his *Researches on Philosophical Analysis*.

**Analysis.** A specimen of the judicious application of philosophy to statistics, is given in KING's *Der Staat und die Schule*; and to Jurisprudence, by the clearthinking Zacharia, in his *Philosophische Rechtslehre*.

It cannot however be denied, that the influence and extravagancies of the newest theories, are still discernible in many works, to the great detriment of true philosophy, as SALAT's has shewn in his Lectures on the indifference lately shown towards it in Germany. Attempts, like the proposal for studying christianity as an *idea a priori*, are still made in all the sciences. And medicine in particular must here but too frequently serve as an *arena* for the contending system-builders.

\* \* Some other articles relative to recent German Literature are in the hands of the editor, and shall be introduced within the two or three next months.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

ANY discovery that promises to be an advantage to mankind, more especially if it tends to improve the art of healing, and thereby lessen the calamities incident to the human body, cannot, I apprehend, but be interesting to the public in general, and to medical men in particular. With this view, therefore, I beg leave to submit to the attention of your readers, a short account of a mineral water, which, about three years ago, I accidentally discovered on the southern coast of this island.

This water, on examination, not only by the taste, but by the application of chemical re-agents, was found to contain sulphat of iron and sulphat of alumine; substances which, though rarely met with in combination with water, yet exist in this in such large proportions, as to give it a very distinguishing character, and render the other ingredients which enter into its composition wholly imperceptible to the palate. As I have not been able to learn that any mineral water of the same class has hitherto been discovered in Europe, possessing such powerful properties as the Sand Rock Spring, I shall here take the liberty of transcribing, in his own words, the result of the several experiments which that very accurate chemist, Dr. Marcet, has recently made on this water, in order to determine its component parts, and which he has made the subject of a very valuable paper, just published in the first

volume of Transactions of the Geological Society of London. It appears, therefore, from Dr. Marcet's conclusion, that each pint or sixteen-ounce measure of the aluminous chalybeate water contains the following ingredients:

Of carbonic acid gas, three-tenths of a cubic inch.		Grains,
— Sulphat of iron, in the state of crystallized green sulphat....	}	41.4
— Sulphat of alumine, a quantity which if brought to the state of crystallized alum, would amount to.....		31.6
— Sulphat of lime, dried at 160..		10.1
— Sulphat of magnesia, or Epsom salt, crystallized .....	}	3.6
— Sulphat of soda, or Glauber's salt, crystallized .....		16.0
— Muriat of soda, or common salt, crystallized .....	}	4.0
— Silica .....		.7
		<hr/> 107.4

Dr. Marcet goes on further to state, "that he is not acquainted with any chalybeate or aluminous spring in the chemical history of mineral waters which can be compared, in regard to strength, with that just described. The *Hartfell* water, and that of the *Horley Green Spaw*, near Halifax, both of which appear to be analogous to this in chemical composition, and were considered as the strongest impregnations of the kind, are stated by Dr. Garnett to contain, the one only about fourteen grains, and the other forty grains of saline matter in each pint."

Since the period of my first discovering this water, I have employed it very extensively both in my public and private practice; and the result of my experience of its effects, has proved it to be a tonic of the most powerful kind, and as such singularly efficacious in the cure of all diseases termed asthenic, arising from a relaxed habit and languid circulation. In addition to the high opinion which I have thus been enabled to form of its good effects, I am happy to have it in my power to add the testimonies of other medical gentlemen of the first respectability, particularly of my worthy friend Dr. Lempriere, physician to the forces at the Army Depot Hospital in this island, who has authorized me to say he has given the water in nearly two hundred cases at that establishment, principally consisting of those terminating in, or connected with, chronic debility; but more particularly to patients



patients who have been reduced by long residence in warm climates, by visceral obstructions, obstinate intermittents, chronic rheumatism, and the like, and where the ordinary tonics, both of the vegetable and mineral kingdoms, had failed to produce the desired effect. In such cases, provided the thoracic and abdominal viscera had not been materially impaired, or, if they had been previously diseased, the more important symptoms had been removed, the mineral water never failed to produce the most speedy and most beneficial effects, such as he had not before observed in any other remedy, evinced by a rapid improvement in the patient's countenance, spirits, and appetite, and ultimately by a permanent establishment of his health.

The mode in which I have usually administered this medicine, and which I believe in general has been adopted by others, has been in the first place to evacuate the patient's bowels by a dose of rhubarb and magnesia, Epsom salts, or other mild aperient, in order to remove any vitiated bile, or other offending matter which may have been accumulated in the intestinal canal; and then to begin the following morning after breakfast with about two ounces or a small wine-glass full of the water, and this quantity repeated three times a day; after continuing it for some time, this quantity may be increased to four ounces four times a day, making in the whole one pint in the four-and-twenty hours, (which has been the most that has ever been found necessary to prescribe in one day, even in those obstinate cases of intermitting fever brought from Walcheren.) The first dose may then be taken in the morning, fasting, and the subsequent doses at the intermediate times of the day, so as not to interfere with the meals. Sometimes, in very delicate and irritable stomachs, this water may produce nausea; and sometimes, though rarely, may excite vomiting; those unpleasant effects are however easily obviated by taking off the chill, which is best effected by immersing the glass containing it in a vessel of warm water, or by adding to it a tea-spoonful of brandy, tincture of cardamoms, or other aromatic tincture; and should sickness still ensue, it may be diluted by adding to it half its quantity of pure rain-water, previously boiled, and allowed to settle.

The aluminous chalybeate spring is-

sues from a cliff on the S.S.W. side of the Isle of Wight, immediately under St. Catherine's down, in the parish of Chale, between the village of which and the village of Niton it is nearly equidistant. Its distance from the sea-shore is about one hundred and fifty yards, and the elevation about one hundred and thirty feet above the level of the sea. The views from the spot are highly interesting, commanding the Under-cliff to the east, the British Channel to the south, the winding coast to the west, and, at increasing distances, Freshwater-cliffs, the Needles, St. Alban's Head, and the Isle of Portland.

As a more particular and detailed account of this water will, I have every reason to believe, shortly appear from another and more able pen, I shall conclude this hasty communication, and beg leave to subscribe myself,

T. L. WATERWORTH, Surgeon.

Newport, Isle of Wight,

Sept. 14, 1811.

*To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.*

SIR,

I HAVE read the letters signed "A Wanderer," relative to the Lakes of Cumberland, with much interest and great pleasure; and have only to regret a writer possessing such an enchanting power of description, did not spend more time in a county possessing so much sublime, magnificent, and romantic scenery. As I made a tour of the Lakes in the autumn of 1808, I beg leave to attempt the delineation of some parts omitted by your correspondent, which should you judge worthy of insertion in the Monthly Magazine, is quite at your service.

I arrived at Penrith on Thursday the 29th of September, and in the evening rode to Lowther, the seat of the Earl of Lonsdale, where I found the superb mansion, then erecting by the noble owner, under the direction of Mr. Smirk, architect, in great forwardness. The first stone of this noble edifice (Lowther Castle) was laid on the 29th of December, 1806. The fronts (for there are two) are each of them 340 feet in length, and the breadth of the building of 140 feet. Within this area are a number of spacious and magnificent apartments, such as can hardly be paralleled in this kingdom. The grand staircase will exceed any thing of the kind that is to be met with any where. I was credibly informed the expence (including the furniture)

was estimated at 300,000*l*. It unfortunately coming on wet, I was prevented seeing the fine gardens and terrace, or rambling through the woods, which I had anticipated. The former house, called Lowther-hall, was burnt down anno 1770. It was in height three stories, and extended 337 feet. It contained a number of stately apartments, corridors, large galleries, a noble library, and a chapel. The windows of the middle story were dressed with pediments, in a handsome manner. The fabric was finished with a balustrade, figures, and vases, and a large pediment at each end, which had a good effect. A correct view of Lowther-hall appeared in the *Universal Magazine* for May 1772.

The next morning (Friday the 30th) proving favourable, I determined to visit Nunnery, for which purpose I took the Carlisle road for about two miles, and then turned to the right, to Kirk Oswald, distant eight miles and a half, the roads very bad. One mile and a half further I reached Nunnery, the seat of Mrs. Bamber, the object of my excursion. The gardener met me at the gate, to conduct me through this fairy dale. The house, fronted with a beautiful red stone, in a plain neat style, is erected on the remains of the old house of Benedictine nuns, founded, as Denton mentions, in the reign of king William Rufus. The situation is rather confined; and, though the vale spreads out in a beautiful manner from this point, the house commands but a contracted prospect. The grounds to the south-west lie on a descent along the little river Croglin, to its confluence with the Eden. The late proprietor, Christopher Aglionby, esq. (brother to Mrs. B.) attending to the natural beauties of the situation, formed walks on the banks of the two rivers, and through the woods, where he might enjoy the romantic scenes. We traversed two or three meadows before we entered the wood that fringes the border of the rivers. After passing groves of noble forest trees on one hand, and infant plantations on the other, a fine theatre presented itself, closed on every side by stupendous rocks, which begin hereabouts to show themselves in a thousand romantic shapes, and beautifully clothed with woods, whilst the river Eden, in broken streams, wound through the vale. On the banks of the Croglin-water, the road is gained by cutting away the rocky points in some places, in others by excavating the projecting cliffs. Here the forest rises beautifully, shade above shade, not crowded with brushwood, but

the long stems of straight and lofty trees form a sylvan colonade. As we proceeded up Croglin-water, I found the vale straiten, the cliffs increase in eminence, and hang over our heads in a tremendous manner, their sides and summits supporting noble oaks. The least mishap in this part of our ramble must inevitably have plunged both into the abyss below. Here the water falls down a fine declivity, not so as to give surprise, but placidly flowing over each shelving rock, and, little agitated, glides away, till it murmurs through the pebbly channel. As we advanced, the noise of a cascade struck the ear a few moments only before it burst upon the sight. The scene is noble and solemn: branches of trees are stretched and mingled from precipice to precipice; the water gushes in one entire spout through the parted rock. Every step we proceeded from this point had new and excellent beauties: I was enchanted. The sound of waterfalls struck the ear on every hand; on the path, (made by a vast flight of steps,) unexpectedly turning round a point of rock, I instantly stood on the brink of a deep abyss, where the water is precipitated thirty-five feet perpendicular, into a basin of eighteen feet in depth. The footpath continues running by the side of the river, and the dale is in some parts so narrow that there is little more than room for the path between the river on one hand, and the rocks on the other. In some places it spreads to a great width, in all it is a most romantic and beautiful walk. The river is sometimes hid behind trees, sometimes it glides smooth and calm, sometimes a distant fall is heard; here it tumbles over a ledge of rocks, stretching quite across; there it rushes over rude fragments, torn by storms from the impending masses. Each side, but particularly the farther one, is bordered by lofty rocks, generally clothed with wood in the most picturesque manner. In many places, where they seem to be quite perpendicular, and without any earth on them, underwood, ashes, and other trees, shoot up, growing to the common height. Language describes such subjects but weakly, and communicates but a faint idea of scenes like these, where the painter finds innumerable lessons of wild nature, a thousand elegant views of waterfalls, rocks, and woods, mingled. Though too confined, the views are wild and picturesque. Romantic and unrivalled beauties, exhibiting



biting the sublimity of uncultivated nature in its most majestic form, attract the attention of all strangers, and the admiration of every one who has taste to admire nature in those forms, where the grand, the sublime, the romantic, and the beautiful, are all united. Torrents roll roaring down the mountains into distinct streams; and separated as it is from the busy haunts of men, the most rigid enthusiast could not have chosen a spot more recluse, or better suited for the purposes of devotion and retirement. I cannot close the account of these walks better, than with the observation of one of the first landscape-painters of the age: "Here are some of the finest forest scenes in England."

I returned to Penrith by the banks of the river Eden, a most delightful ride. After partaking a hasty repast, I took the road to Keswick; the first view of the beauties of the Lake and Vale of Keswick, is commanded on the Penrith road, about two miles from Keswick. As I approached it, its verdant borders were lighted up with all the splendor of an evening sun, which brilliantly illuminated the beautiful features of this charming vale; while the lofty mountains were partially shrouded with a mist, that, whilst it added to their sublimity, veiled them in that rich and purple hue which it is the utmost effort of the pencil to imitate with success. The glowing sun shone from behind a cloud, threw his rays over the beautiful expanse of water as we approached its variegated shores, and illuminated the craggy and broken precipices that environ the head of the lake, and the beautiful islands which rise on its bosom. As I approached nearer, the beaming tints of daylight gradually receded, and the whole became spread with the softest tints of twilight. I stood admiring, till the landscape had lost its colour, the outlines of the mountains, intersecting each other in a variety of lines against the still bright horizon, attracted notice, and the utmost surface of the lake yet gleamed with the last rays of departing day. As the enjoyments of the table, after a day spent in the manner I have attempted to describe, may not amuse your readers, I will here conclude this letter.—Adieu!

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

I N all ages of the world, superstition and ignorance have been united by

the strongest bonds, and, much to the injury of science, possessed of an unbounded influence over the human mind. Their tendency has uniformly been to oppose all kinds of reformation, to obstruct the progress of light and knowledge, and to keep the world in a state of heathen darkness. No wonder then that priestcraft, bigotry, and intolerance, have so boldly usurped the standard of reason and truth; that famine, pestilence, and disease, continue to rob life of its dearest enjoyments; and that the world so slowly advances towards perfection.

How great was the opposition which the introduction of *Jesuit's bark* received, about the middle of the seventeenth century! Its virtues required only to be known, in order that they might be properly appreciated: accordingly, when the season of alarm was passed, it was generally accounted one of the most valuable remedies which was to be found in the whole province of medicine.

Other instances might easily be adduced, each of which would, of itself, be sufficient to establish the principle which I have been attempting to lay down.

Cætera de genere hoc, (adèò sunt multa,) loquacem,

Delassare valent Fabium.

HOR.

It has been with no inconsiderable degree of pleasure that I have lately read in your Magazine, of the beneficial effects derived by persons subject to asthmatic complaints, from the smoking of Stramonium. Two or three cases have come under my own observation, in which the greatest possible relief has followed the use of it. But though every day's experience shews it to be an almost infallible cure for asthma, many, I doubt not, are to be found throughout the kingdom, whom a superstitious dread of its poisonous effects would deter from making trial of its healing qualities. Let such be reminded, however, that a fear like this has proved fatal to thousands.

What unmerited abuse did Mr. Sutton incur, when he introduced a method of preventing patients in the small-pox from falling victims to the ignorance of physicians; and how reluctantly did parents, whose tender apprehensions had got the better of their judgment, yield up the prejudices which they had imbibed on the subject! With what difficulty was it too that Mr. Baldwin got his first patient to apply oil as a remedy for the plague.

"My

"My opposite neighbour," he observes,\* "being at his window, looked afflicted; I asked him what ailed him? He told me that a young man, his relation, in a part of the same building he inhabited, was struck with the plague. 'Anoint him with oil,' said I, 'and he will do well.' He had no opinion of the oil, and did nothing. The next day I questioned him, 'Well, how is your relation? Have you anointed him?'—'No: he is better!' It was false; the man was worse. The third day in the evening I saw him again; he was crying:—'What is the matter with you; is your relation dead?' 'No, but he is very ill: he is dying!' 'Anoint him with oil,' I said to him again: 'what do you risk?' 'Oil is heating,' he replied.—'Heating or cooling,' I said, 'would you have the man die? try it.' And he left me, and went and saw that his relation was anointed: and the next day the man was free from pain; with a good appetite, and a large tumor in his groin, but perfectly easy. I ordered him to humect frequently the tumor with oil, and in eight days it came to suppuration, and soon afterwards the man was walking in the streets. This being promulgated among the neighbours, another infected person tried it, and was cured; and then another, and another, to the number of seven, whose names I possess, and whose blessings I enjoy."

As a proof of the efficacy of oil in extracting venom from a wound, I will take the liberty of making another quotation from this gentleman's work.†

"I have tried it," says he, "on five rats, stung one by one by a scorpion. The first swelled to a great size, and appeared to be near dead. I poured some pure oil upon him, and he recovered, and in a few minutes ran away. But he might have recovered without the oil, as people say."

"I put a second to the scorpion, and the rat was stung, and I left him to himself, and he died very soon: then I presumed that the former had been cured by the oil."

"I tried another, and cured him; and another, and he died. And another, and he was cured."

"There was that virtue, therefore, in the oil, or that predilection in the malignant humour which the sting infused

for the oil, as to draw it from the body and avert the poison."

The communication of a correspondent in your Number for June, (p. 529) greatly tends to substantiate this fact, and to prove that oil, administered as a remedy, may be made subservient to many valuable purposes.

Sept. 13, 1811.

I. E. Y.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine,  
SIR,

**I**N addition to my observations on the prevalence of the opinion among the ancients, concerning the sympathies between the liver and the mind, which you have inserted in the two last Numbers of the Monthly Magazine; I take the liberty to submit the following, which you will, perhaps, have the goodness to print in your next.

In pursuing this subject, it becomes more and more interesting; for it appears that the knowledge of this fact was not only prevalent among the Greeks and Romans, and their descendants, but among various Oriental nations, and may be traced back as early as Jeremiah, who says, "Mine eyes do fail with tears, my bowels are troubled, my liver is poured upon the earth; for the destruction of the daughter of my people." *Lament. ii. 11.*

Solomon was evidently acquainted with such sympathy as I have alluded to, as appears by the following metaphorical allusion to it. "He goeth after her straitway, as an ox goeth to the slaughter; or as a fool to the correction of the stocks; till a dart strike through his liver." *Proverb. vii. 22.*

The whole story of Πρωμηθεὺς Δεσμώτης, which is believed to be very ancient and of Egyptian origin, is considered by Darwin as intended to convey a physical truth, though wrapped up in symbolical language, according to the custom of the ancients, who were wont to convey instruction in the form of fables and poems. Several critics with whom I have lately conversed on this subject, have expressed themselves of the same opinion. By the fire which Prometheus stole, was meant spirituous and hot liquors, which are known to bring on tedious and distressing hepatic disorders,\* which, though they do not kill the patient

\* Political Recollections relative to Egypt. (page 157.)

† Page 140.

\* There can be no doubt that the absurd enthusiasm, dejection of spirits, and affectation of martyrdom of many of the modern methodists, jumpers, Swedenburgers, &c.



patient immediately, nevertheless torment him through life. Prometheus was represented as having a vulture gnawing his liver, which was continually reproduced; in other words, he was never consumed by the disorder. The curious reader may likewise find interesting particulars relating to this subject, by referring to the words for *liver*, *melancholy madness*, &c. in the Dictionaries of various Asiatic languages. F.

Sept. 19, 1811.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

THE musical instrument called the *Euphon*, invented by Doctor Chladni, consists externally of small glass cylinders, which are "rubbed longitudinally with the fingers," previously moistened with water. These cylinders, which are of the thickness of a goose-quill, are all equal in length, "and the difference of the sounds is produced by the interior mechanism." This short description by the inventor, gave rise to the conjecture that the sounding parts of his clavi-cylinder also vibrate longitudinally (*Monthly Mag.* xxxii. 107.); that conjecture, however, will not be thought very probable, on considering the compass and the dimensions of the instrument, and that the vibrations of straight rods or tubes produce sounds which are extremely acute. The clavi-cylinder is stated to be 8 *decimetres* in length, or nearly 31.5 English inches; in width about 19.7 inches; and in depth very nearly 7 inches and 1 tenth. In form it is said to resemble the piano-forte. Its compass is four octaves and a half, extending from the lowest C to the highest F of the harpsichord. Parallel to the clavier, a glass cylinder, equal to it in length, is placed between the inner extremities of the keys and the back of the instrument. This cylinder is turned round by means of a treadle acting on a leaded wheel. By depressing the finger-keys the sonorous parts are brought in contact with this revolving cylinder, which is frequently wetted during performance. I give this description from the reports of the French Institute and of the Imperial Conservatory of Music. Its tone resembles that of the harmonica, "But what distinguishes and essentially characterizes the clavi-cylinder, is the

&c. originate in a depressed action of the brain, sympathising with the liver, hurt by spirituous and fermented liquors.

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valuable property which it possesses of giving a fine swell.\* By varying the pressure on the keys, the sounds may be increased or diminished at pleasure, by the most imperceptible gradations. In particular it possesses this quality in an eminent degree, from the *medium* of intensity to the *smorzando*. The limits between that *medium* and the *maximum* of *rinforzando* are not very extensive, because the sounds of the instrument have but little force, and that if we would preserve the beauty of the tone (*timbre*) in all its purity, the keys must not be too forcibly pressed." 1808. U. M.

Cirencester, Sept. 1811.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

TO the remedies published in your Magazine for that distressing pain the tooth-ach, the following may be added, if you think proper. After enduring the tooth-ach myself for more than a year, and after the failure of a great variety of prescriptions, strongly recommended and duly tried, an infusion of dock-roots perfectly removed the pain, so as never since to return, and prevented the teeth from any farther decay. I believe the kind of dock is very common. It has a long root, which appears yellow where it is broken off. Its leaves are long and narrow, and greener than the leaves of some other kinds. The roots should be washed clean and bruised with a hammer, after which, boiling water should be poured upon them in a basin, till they are covered. Infusions, thus prepared, were taken according to the directions given me, in the following terms: "Drink a tea-cupful of this for three mornings together, then every other morning for a week or nine days; leave off taking it for nine days; then begin again and proceed in the same manner."

CHARLES MERRICK.

Oakley Park.

N.B. In the Medical Pocket-book the following treatment is recommended: "If hollow or decayed, apply compound tincture of ben-jamin, or some essential oil, on cotton to the part; or pills with camphor and opium; or chew the roots of pellitory of Spain. Some burn the nerve with vitriolic or nitrous acid, or a hot iron, or touch the *antibellix* with the latter," &c.—Dr. ELLIOT.

\* —de donner des sons filés:—"Filer un son, in music, implies the conduct of the voice in singing, in such a manner as to be able to prolong, swell, or run rapid divisions of many bars without taking breath."—Dr. BURNBY.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,  
CAN any of your readers inform me what is the meaning of the word "Gambit," found in French and English chess-books, as "the king's gambit," "Cunningham's gambit," "the gambit-pawn," &c.? I have had a fruitless search after its meaning in the treatises on that interesting game, and in a great number of dictionaries.—And can any one explain how the piece called by the French *the fool*, came to be called by the English *a bishop*? A. BODORGAN.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,  
I AM glad to see in your respectable Magazine the letter of SCION, concerning what is called, or seems likely to be called, the American Blight, which is now becoming every day more formidable, and bids fair, if no remedy be found, to ruin our orchards. I wish there was a necessity for describing it; but it is to be feared that too many of your correspondents and friends have an opportunity of examining it, as few, if any, orchards in this country are free from this pestilential insect. The first I observed of it was about ten years ago, on a codlin tree in my garden; I was amused with it at first as a very curious insect, and such as I had never seen before, nor could I find any description of it in any natural history; but my curiosity was succeeded by a much more unpleasant sensation, when I found the deleterious effect it produced on the tree, and observed that the disease had spread to a fine young apple tree that stood near it. I procured a pair of fumigating bellows, and threw upon them a powerful fume of brimstone; and finding that of little avail, I put some tobacco in the chamber of the bellows, tried that upon them, but except where I threw the stream sufficiently hot to burn them, I saw very little effect produced, and this I attributed in a great measure to the insects being enveloped in a kind of white fur, and likewise because it burrows in the crevices of the bark, and thus entrenched bids defiance to its enemies.

A report ran through this part of the country that this disease was introduced by the poplar, which is often very foul; and I was at first much inclined to believe the report, because the disease came on my tree about the time I planted the first poplars, and it was rendered more pro-

bable by the circumstance of the codlin tree being the nearest tree to the poplars; the insect that often covers the green shoots of the poplar is different in some respects from the Blight we are speaking of, but whether a variety of the same kind I cannot say.

On examining the American Blight through a microscope, I discovered that what appears a white mould, is a kind of fine cotton filaments, that adhere to, or grow on, the rump of the animal; and about the arms, although it is scattered more or less over the other parts of the body, which is something like that of a flea, only not covered with so hard, or so complete, a shell; they have six legs, two horns, and a long proboscis, or trunk: some of them have wings, but seem to make little use of them. The birds of the finch-kind eat them greedily. Whether the charge against the poplars be true or false, many gentlemen have cut all of them down on their premises: your readers will do well to examine into the matter; and, if the poplars are found guilty, let them be brought to instant execution.

Allow me to make another observation. I do not observe that all apple trees are equally affected with this disease: in all the plantations that have fallen under my observation, I have observed the orange pearmain, the Blenheim orange, and some other apples, principally of the eating sort, selected from among others by this ravager; I have not seen them attack the hard cider fruit. It is surprising how soon they will kill a large tree: a friend of mine in one orchard, has, at this time, nine large apple-trees, all totally destroyed in about three years. I think that the attention of your ingenious correspondents cannot be called to many subjects of equal importance, and hope soon to see some remedy applied to stop the progress of this destructive ravager.

Evesham,

J. COLLETT.

Sept. 17th, 1811.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,  
IN answer to your correspondent, "Enquirer," (in the last Number of your Magazine) respecting "the shade of difference between *était* and *fut*," I will endeavour to satisfy him as clearly and concisely as I am able, and shall be happy if the attempt meets his expectation.

The word *était* is the *imparfait ou present*



sent relatif (de l'indicatif) of the verb être. *Fut* is the *parfait défini*, &c.

*Étoit* denotes an event or action that is past. Example:

« J'ai vu l'impie adoré sur la terre  
Pareil au cèdre il *cachait* dans les cieux

Son front audacieux :

Il *semblait* à son gré gouverner le tonnerre,

*Foulait* aux pieds ses ennemis vaincus :

Je n'ai fait que passer, il *n'était* déjà plus."

*Était* is also used when speaking of habitual or frequent actions, at a time that is not defined. Example: Lorsqu'il *était* à Paris, il allait tous les matins au manège, ou il *montait* plusieurs chevaux. —Henri IV. *était* un grand prince, il *aimait* son peuple. Rome *était* d'abord gouvernée par des Rois, &c.

The word *fut* should be used only when we wish to denote an action at a time of which *nothing* remains, or that is absolutely past. Example: "Il *fut* hier, la semaine passée, le mois dernier, à la course." Hence it would be improper to say, "Il *fut* aujourd'hui, cette semaine, ce mois, &c." Nor is it proper to say, "Il *fit* un très grand frai cette semaine, ce mois-ci, cette année," because la semaine, le mois, l'année, are not yet entirely over, &c.

There are French grammarians who call the *parfait défini* (i. e. *fut*) *parfait historique*, because it is frequently made use of in the historical style. Example: Alexandre *attaqua* Darius Codoman, le *vainquit* deux fois, *fit* prisonnières sa mere, sa femme & ses filles.

This illustration, I think, will shew the proper application of the words *donnait* and *donna*, since these are respectively made use of according as the phrase denotes either an action that is present at the time of another action, or as an action that is completely over.

So likewise, with regard to the words *faisait* and *fit*, particular attention must be paid to the tendency of the phrase, as I have attempted to demonstrate in the preceding examples. Thus it is perceived that there is nearly the same "shade of difference," and the same precision required in the French language respecting the words *était* and *fut*, as there is the English *was* and *has been*. J. R.

Greenwich, Sept. 16.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine

SIR,

IF Mr. Farey will peruse again the article on Tuning, in your Magazine of September, he cannot but perceive my

object to be, not to advocate the correctness of any system of temperament, but to point out "the best practical method of tuning keyed stringed instruments." I gave instructions to produce the interval of a proper fifth in the temperament called *the equal temperament*, from its being in most general use, and because, of the various systems, it has been pronounced the best deserving that appellation, by Haydn, Mozart, and other masters of harmony. After the pledge given by so renowned a champion in musical controversy as Mr. Farey, that he will prove the error of whatever I may advance, it would be temerity in me, were I so inclined, to attempt enquiring into the relation betwixt his schisma and my comma. But, being still of opinion, in spite of all I have read and heard, that mathematical speculations cannot be of any practical use in directing the tuning-hammer (a mere mechanical operation, guided by the ear, as the brush of the painter is by the eye), I consider useless, to the object in view, my entering upon any.

JAMES BROADWOOD,

Great Pulteney street, Oct. 7.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

IN Mr. Wood's recent publication on the present state of the Isle of Man, I find, among other conjectures as to the etymology of the name *Man*, he has introduced the Welsh word *Mon*, signifying isolated; I take the word on his authority, doubting, however, whether it be radically Welsh, as it bears so great a similarity to the Greek word *μωρος*, *solus*. The question, whether colonies were settled in Ireland from Miletus, is one of such mere curiosity, that it ought not to irritate the passions of any party at this remote period: but I will enter no farther into it, than to say, that the thing is not impossible. That the Milesians founded many colonies, is universally admitted by the ancients; and that such great navigators might, by degrees, have found their way to Ireland, is not more wonderful than that, at the earliest period of their history, they should have founded Sinope, sailing against so long and strong a current into the Black Sea. Leaving, however, this wide discussion, I beg to offer my conjecture to Mr. Wood, that the name *Mona*, though not connected with *μωρος*, *solus*, is still to be found in the Greek language. Xenophon, in the first chapter of the fifth book

book of the Anabasis, when the ten thousand having arrived at Trapezus, on the shore of the Pontus Euxinus, are divided in opinion as to their further progress, uses the word  $\mu\omicron\mu\eta$  (Dorice  $\mu\omicron\mu\alpha$ , from  $\mu\alpha\omega$ , maneo), in the sense of remansio, a remaining behind; and, at the beginning of the sixth chapter of the same book, he says, "Οὐ δὲ προσχέειν  $\mu\omicron\mu\eta$ ," you must not think of a remaining or settling. And Polybius uses the word  $\mu\omicron\mu\eta$ , as mansio, " $\mu\omicron\mu\eta$  καὶ στασις," mansio et statio. The tedious coasting voyages of the ancients induced a necessity, when they intended to establish an annual trade, of leaving a part of the crew behind, in distant countries, to prepare a cargo for their next periodical return. Tacitus, in his Life of Agricola, considers the Silures (the inhabitants of South Wales), as Iberians, from their dark complexion and black curly hair. The Iberians were originally from Carthage; and the Carthaginians from Phœnicia. The station of these Iberians, on the north side of the Severn, was strong, and convenient for trade: but those of the Greeks, in Anglesea and Man, were still more secure, not only against the barbarous inhabitants, but against their rivals, the Iberians. They were also adapted to a more extensive collection of articles of commerce from England, Scotland, and Ireland.

If Mona be considered not as a proper name, but as descriptive of the use to which the Greeks applied these islands, as stations, factories, or, more literally, as abiding-places; the difficulty arising from both the islands having been occasionally called Mona vanishes: and, that one of them (Man) should, for the sake of distinction, have been called Monaoeda, as in Ptolemy, is to be accounted for also from the Greek language,  $\mu\omicron\mu\alpha$ , mansio, and  $\omicron\iota\delta\alpha\omega$ , tumeo, the swelling  $\mu\omicron\mu\alpha$ ; for, "in the midst is a high mountain called Snafel." Vide Pinkerton.—The same author says, that "the Welsh call Anglesea the mother of Wales, from its fertility:" the cause of this appellation may be obscure; I am far from considering the island as the natural mother of Wales, as having furnished its original population; but rather as a nursing mother, the more polished and flourishing colony having gradually overflowed, and formed settlements on the coast of Caernarvonshire, and communicated civilization and commercial advantages to the rude inhabitants.

Leckhamstead.

J. S. A. REED.

For the Monthly Magazine.

Observations on Mr. WOODHOUSE'S Work  
on ISOPERIMETRICAL PROBLEMS.

IT is a remark that has frequently been made, and there appears to be too much truth in the assertion, that the mathematical sciences are, in these kingdoms, very much on the decline. That the French mathematicians have left us considerably in the rear, is a truism which few persons will be inclined to dispute, and the contrary of which no one would undertake to prove. The causes that have produced this falling off are numerous; trade is inimical to pure mental improvements; political disputes draw men from their closets, and check the aspirings of genius; at the same time, neither honors nor rewards are, in this country, held forth to stimulate those exertions which are necessary to produce scientific excellence.

These remarks have been suggested by reading, in the *British Critic*, a review of Mr. Woodhouse's Treatise on ISOPERIMETRICAL PROBLEMS. That there is either a scarcity of mathematical knowledge, or else, that arrogance sometimes supplies the place of merit, is, from that review, extremely obvious. The reviewer of such a work ought to have brought to the task a considerable fund of scientific information; but this man was doubtlessly, in his youth, stopped at the threshold, and was never able to wade through *Ludlam's Elements*; however, as he is veiled in obscurity, he may continue to spin such cobweb critiques, on works like the present, which are far above his comprehension, till some noble lord shall think fit to present him with a cure, when he will gently descend down the stream of oblivion, to be heard, or thought of, no more. The critic seems first to doubt, whether Mr. Woodhouse's work be of any real utility; it would be difficult to ascertain the different degrees of utility which the different branches of the mathematical sciences possess; but it is sufficient to observe that, as a discipline of the mind, they have, *all of them*, a considerable degree of utility; though, with respect to their practical application to the concerns of life, some are more eminently useful than others. He next complains of the complexity of the formulæ; to him they certainly may appear so, for they are, no doubt, more difficult to unravel than the algebraic formulæ in Mr. Ludlam's elegant little work mentioned



tioned above: but, had he only been able to have read the elements of the fluxional calculus, and to have learned the different systems of notation made use of by the French and German philosophers, the terrific form under which those frightful formulæ appear, would have vanished. In short, from reading this review, an unfavourable opinion would be entertained of the work, and hence another reason why mathematics do not flourish in this country, since, however eminent a man may become, his works are almost certain to be depreciated by some anonymous blockhead. But we will now leave him to his fate. As Mr. Woodhouse justly observes, "there needs no other apology for the present work, than the mere statement of the fact; that there is, on the same subject, no English, and only one foreign, treatise, of which the celebrated Euler is the author." It is evident, then, that Mr. W. has rendered very essential service to English students, by presenting them with a small work, the subject matter of which had engaged men of the sublimest genius in almost every country in Europe, during the last century; but which was written in various languages, and scattered through a number of large tomes not easily procured. The history of isoperimetrical problems may be met with in Bonnycastle's translation of Bossaut's History of Mathematics; Mr. W. has, however, given sufficient historical information to enable the student to trace the gradual improvements made by every author on the subject. Mr. Woodhouse begins his first chapter by giving us *James Bernouilli's* solution of the following problem, proposed by his brother John, viz. "To determine the curve of quickest descent between two given points." To those who are fond of geometrical discussions, and who love to trace out the tract by which science proceeds from its birth to maturity, the present solution will be particularly gratifying.

The solution, by *James Bernouilli*, is extremely plain, but Mr. W. has rendered it much more so, by converting *Bernouilli's* geometrical formulæ into the analytical formulæ of the differential calculus. At page the 9th, Mr. W. has abridged *Bernouilli's* solution, but his conclusion would have been rather neater, and something shorter, if he had used the following process; see page 10, line 1; "or from similar triangles,"

MG : EG :: LN : GT, therefore  $\frac{EG}{MG}$

$= \frac{GT}{LN}$  and  $\frac{MG}{\sqrt{HC}} \times \frac{EG}{MG} = \frac{LN}{\sqrt{HC}} \times \frac{GT}{LN}$ ; that is,  $\frac{EG}{\sqrt{HC}} = \frac{GT}{\sqrt{HE}}$ ; which is the same result as was found in page 5. In the next section we have the solution of a far more difficult problem, proposed by *James Bernouilli*, and solved by his brother John. In this section also we have *Brook Taylor's* solution, and the imperfections of his and the *Bernouillis'* solutions are pointed out. The mean tricks practised by *John Bernouilli* to his brother James, in order to conceal his own plagiarisms, are here very justly exposed. In the third section we have *Euler's* first memoir on his isoperimetrical problems, table of formulæ, and the solutions of problems by it, together with the solutions of our countrymen *Simpson*, *Emerson*, *Maclaurin*. In the next section we have *Euler's* second memoir of the general formulæ of solution, the characters of distinction which problems admit of, and exceptions to the general formulæ. The fifth section brings us to *Euler's* tract, entitled "Methodus inveniendi lineas curvas proprietate maximi minimive gaudentes." Here we have the distribution of cases into relative and absolute maxima and minima, rules for finding the increment of quantities dependent on their varied state, with formulæ of solution. The Sixth chapter contains the *Calculus by Variations*, invented by *La Grange*, and we believe that this is the only work, in English, where that calculus is to be met with: after explaining the calculus, it is applied to the invention of new formulæ. We are next presented with *La Grange's* general method of treating isoperimetrical problems, the equation of limits, and cases of relative maxima and minima reduced to those of absolute. In the eighth chapter, particular formulæ are deduced from the general one, for the purpose of facilitating the solution of problems; and this chapter concludes with the solutions of twenty-nine problems, the solution to many of which might in vain be sought for in any other English author. Thus I have given a brief analysis of Mr. Woodhouse's work, and, to students who are properly prepared for perusing it, I may affirm, that no difficulties can occur, except such as are naturally attendant on difficult subjects. Those persons who are unacquainted with the foreign method of notation, would do well to consult "Principles of Analytical Calculations," by the same author; a profound work

work which few, even of our anonymous scribblers, have dared to meddle with.

THOMAS WILSON.

13, Bridge-street, June 7, 1811.

*To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.*

SIR,

IT is allowed that the English translation of the Scriptures is executed with great elegance, but I believe not always with strict fidelity; or, which amounts to nearly the same thing, it does not invariably convey the true meaning of the original to the uninformed reader and auditor. Take the following instance in regard to coins, as mentioned in the story of the good Samaritan, related by our Saviour, St. Luke, chap. 10. The following clause of the Greek text, v. 35.

Ἐκβαλὼν δύο δηνάρια ἔδωκε τῷ Πανδοχῇ, is translated, 'He took out two pence and gave them to the host.' Now in what a ludicrous light does the generosity of the humane Samaritan appear to ordinary hearers of this gospel, when read in church? How few of them would be aware, that, instead of two copper pence, two pieces of silver coin, equal in value to about sixteen pence of our present money, were actually left for the expences of the poor wounded man; and, if we allow for the difference in current value between ancient and modern times, perhaps equivalent to thirteen or fourteen shillings of the present British currency.

A LAYMAN.

*To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.*

SIR,

A CORRESPONDENT in your widely circulating Miscellany for August, having expressed a wish to be informed of some efficacious remedy for the tooth-ache, I request you, as well for your correspondent's accommodation as the benefit of the community at large, to give the following remedy for that distressing complaint a place in your excellent Magazine. Judging from my own experience, as well as from the testimony of numerous friends, I believe its efficacy to be very considerable; and if, after this public diffusion, it may be established as a certain remedy, I presume its cheapness and simplicity ought to give it a decided preference to all others.

Take a sheet of common writing paper, fold it into a conical form, and set the larger end of it on fire, collect the smoke (which will issue copiously from the smaller end) in a clean silver table-

spoon, and, when the paper is wholly consumed, a small quantity of oil will be found in the spoon. Then make a pellet of convenient size, and, having caused it to absorb as much of the oil as will saturate it, put it carefully into the carious tooth.

Especial care must be taken that the pellet is not made too large, for if that circumstance be not attended to, in forcing the pellet into the tooth, great part of the oil will be squeezed out.

To conclude, I shall not scruple to observe that I have by this simple process administered ease to numerous sufferers, after making trial of the usual anti-spasmodics and anodynes of the Materia Medica, and having borne the mortification of witnessing their uniform failure.

STUDIOSUS MEDICINÆ.

Near Devizes, Wilts, Sept. 1811.

*To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.*

SIR,

THE divine implement, the PRINTING PRESS, is not yet consecrated in the heavens, and it seems to deserve a place, at least as well as many other fancies that fill up the celestial globe. Its figure being chiefly strait lines it is certainly not favourable to picturesque beauty, and to dispose of it properly requires a corresponding arrangement of stars.

On looking among the unformed stars, I find a whole group to my purpose, and adapted exactly to the platten and framework of a printing-press. It is the space lying between Virgo and Berenice's hair, and it includes nearly twenty stars of the 4th magnitude. I therefore recommend our globe-makers, as a tribute due to the press, to introduce one in that place.

There are also four other modern inventions which deserve similar consecration, and for which there is room among the unformed stars. I allude to HERSCHEL'S TELESCOPE, the TELEGRAPH, the STEAM-ENGINE, and the AIR-BALLOON, and there are spaces well adapted to receive them, between Cassiopeia and the Little Horse; near the feet of Bootes; between the Hare and Noah's Dove; between the Air-Pump, the Centaur, and to the south of Taurus.

It is inconvenient to remove any of the existing constellations, otherwise many of the monsters, which are now to be found on the celestial globe, ought to be displaced, and something more rational introduced.

The constellations are so identified with the study of astronomy, that it would



would be a vain endeavour to try to remove them altogether; we ought, however, to complete the system which has been begun, and in so doing to select worthy objects. **COMMON SENSE.**

Sept. 21, 1811.

\* Allow me to add, that, since I published my speculations on gravitation, I hear it more loudly asserted by those who are filled with pre-established notions, that Gravitation, Rotatory Motion, and Centrifugal Forces, are immediate and constant emanations of the Deity. In this way the enemies of philosophy have always endeavoured to stifle enquiry; but on this occasion I shall put them down by asking them how they account on their hypothesis for the *disturbances* and *anomalies* of the planetary motions, regularly and mechanically occasioned by their approximating towards each other in their orbits?

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

IN answer to Humanitas, vagrants are not transported from Ireland without a trial by petit jury. The grand jury, under an act of the Irish parliament, present incorrigible offenders as vagrants; these persons are asked, whether they submit or traverse. In the latter case, proofs of their vagrancy, that is of their being idle or disorderly persons, and having no visible means of procuring an honest livelihood, are adduced before the court, and a jury impannelled for the purpose, who find for or against the presentment according to circumstances. Like other strong measures which society finds it necessary to adopt for protection against notorious offenders, it is capable of being abused, but under proper caution it is found a useful law, by which offenders, whose guilt, though obvious, is not easily proved, can be removed from the scene of their depredations.\*

Lisburn.

H.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

I HAVE been much interested by the perusal of the long extracts in the Supplement to your justly popular Ma-

\* This explanation is by no means satisfactory to the Editor; and he invites further information from his Irish readers, presuming that the reports of the Irish papers are correct, as stated in the work on Juries, and by Humanitas; nor ought any one to be transported whose guilt has not been proved!

R. P.

gazine, from the Letters of Miss Seward. Their power to amuse, combined with the highly favourable auspices under which they are published, will ensure them considerable celebrity, and probably an extensive sale; I am therefore rejoiced to find, from the specimen there given, for I have not seen the work itself, that her sentiments on many important subjects are liberal and enlightened, and that she professes to be inimical to bigotry, intolerance, and fanatical superstition. Her strictures on the character of the late Dr. Johnson are decisive on this point; but how shall we reconcile with this the following passage respecting another not less eminent, and in the unvarnished annals of truth and virtue, not less distinguished person of the same day? Speaking of the writers who replied to the celebrated work of Mr. Burke, on the French revolution, Miss Seward thus expresses herself: "As to the anti-sophist Priestley, I dislike his disingenuous manœuvrings about christianity too much to respect his opinions on any subject, so I did not read his reply." Who, Mr. Editor, could have conceived it possible that the charge of "disingenuous manœuvrings," could ever have been brought against the memory of one, who was uniformly the undaunted friend, the avowed champion, the unwearied searcher after truth in all its bearings, whether on religious, moral, civil, or political, subjects? Surely if there ever lived a man, whatever might be his occasional errors or mistakes, whose conduct was perfectly upright, and whose views, principles, and conduct, led right onward, it was Dr. Priestley! How then shall we account for this totally unfounded aspersion? Is it not the language of prejudice and bigotry? the very failings which the lady herself was so quick to discern, and so eager to censure, in Dr. Johnson? That Miss Seward knew little or nothing of the writings of Dr. Priestley, but through the undeserved calumnies of his numerous enemies, appears highly probable from her frank avowal, that she would not even look at any composition of his, although it were on that side of a much agitated controversy, on which, in her mind, lay the sacred cause of truth and justice.

It has now ceased, Mr. Editor, to be of any moment to the personages alluded to in this paper, to the philosophic Dr. Priestley, the energetic Dr. Johnson, the eloquent Mr. Burke, or the once-anti-

mate

mated and lively Miss Seward; what judgment may be formed of them, or of their writings, by the inhabitants of a world which they will not again revisit. It is not therefore on their account that the writer of this paper takes up her pen; but if those, who have left the scene, are no longer interested in its affairs, it is not so with those who still remain in it; with many others who are entering into life, and with myriads of human beings yet unborn, whose mental and religious progress will be impeded or forwarded in proportion as their principles and opinions are just, or erroneous. If the diligent enquirer after truth, "through evil report and good report," is thus to be reprobated, without any real knowledge of his character, by the heedless dash of a fashionable pen, what is it but to render useless the indefatigable labours of a great and powerful mind; and to deter others, as far as the influence can extend, from pursuing a like honourable path? What is it but to gain new subjects to the reign of prejudice and error; to arm in their defence the vindictive and malignant passions; to put shackles upon the mental and moral powers; and to prevent their expansion in the laudable pursuit of whatever may enlarge the knowledge, ameliorate the condition, and increase the respectability and happiness of man.

York, August 27, 1811.

C. C.

*To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.*

SIR,

**P**ERMIT me to solicit an explanation from some of your well-informed philosophical correspondents, respecting the morbid propensity which is known to exist among some domesticated animals, to devour their own young; and particularly among such animals (the rabbit for instance) as are not by nature carnivorous?

E. T. PILGRIM.

Woburn, August 11, 1811.

*To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.*

SIR,

**I**T is somewhat strange that the fruit of the sassafras tree, which is highly esteemed in many parts of South America, as a nutritious article of diet, should not have been noticed by any of our botanical or medical writers. As the nut has lately been imported into this country in considerable quantity, some account of it may be acceptable to many of your

readers. The nut is about the size of a large kidney-bean; it contains the fine fragrant property of the sassafras wood; its substance is the same as that of cocoa, and by means of heat is convertible into chocolate; but in this process its aromatic quality is dissipated; hence it is named sassafras cocoa. This nut in a ground state is employed in the same manner as cocoa or coffee, by boiling it in water or milk; but, on account of its aromatic quality being very volatile, it requires to be boiled in a pot with a close cover, and not for so long a time as is requisite for cocoa. Its aromatic quality renders it very pleasant to the palate, and agreeable to the stomach; and at the same time possessing the well-known correcting properties of the sassafras root, and the nutritive virtues of cocoa, it becomes a valuable article of diet for a great variety of invalids. It has been found to recruit exhausted strength more rapidly than either cocoa, chocolate, or any farinaceous substance, and to sit lighter on the stomach than either animal or vegetable jellies. The cases in which it is most esteemed are, weakness of the stomach, indigestion, cutaneous foulness, consumption, asthma, and scrophula; but, as it contains the property of correcting the vitiated habit as well as imparting nourishment to it, there is scarcely a disease, especially of a chronic nature, in which it may not be employed with advantage.

39, Strand,

WILLIAM WILSON.

Sept. 13, 1811.

*To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.*

SIR,

**I** AM persuaded that great good has resulted from your very excellent work, it has long been the vehicle of much valuable information; and, if you think the following merits insertion, I send it for the satisfaction of your correspondent who enquires how to take honey from the hive without destroying the bees; a cruel practice, which too generally obtains in this country; a more humane method has long been adopted in France, and it is to be hoped will, ere long, become general in England.

A Mr. Manley has tried the following plan, and with success: he says, "I never destroy the old stock of bees; but, after lifting them, to examine what honey there is, if I think the hive is full, I put another under it with a flat top, having a square hole in the centre. When the bees are in the under hive, I place a shutter,



shutter, which is of wood, in the hole at the top; and that prevents them from going into the upper hive. I then invert it in a bucket, and strike it with a rod till I think they are all out, after which they go into the under hive.

Another gentleman recommends the following: remove the hive into a darkened room, that it may appear to the bees as if it was late in the evening; then gently invert the hive, and place it between the frames of a chair, or any other steady support, and cover it with an empty hive, raised a little towards the window, to give the bees sufficient light to guide their ascent; hold the empty hive, steadily supported on the edge of the full hive, between the left side and arm, and continue striking with the right hand round the full hive, from the bottom upwards; and the bees, being frightened by the noise, will ascend into the other. Repeat the strokes, rather quick than strong, round the hive, till all the bees are gone out of it, which will be in about five minutes. As soon as a number of bees have got into the empty hive, it should be raised a little from the full one, that they may not return, but continue to ascend: when they are all out of the full hive, that in which they are must be placed on the stand, to receive the absent bees as they return from the fields.

Toddington, Bedfordshire,  
Sept. 24, 1811.

J. P.

*To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.*

SIR,

AS the public in general seem to be of opinion that there is a distinction between the animals called crocodiles and the alligators, which seems very doubtful; I took an opportunity, lately, of very carefully both examining and drawing one of the latter, lately brought by the ship *Elizabeth*, to this port, from the Black River, in the island of Jamaica; having been caught when very young by her carpenter.

This alligator is not above two feet long, and, as far as I can observe, exactly resembles those animals which have been frequently exhibited in London; (both dried and living) as crocodiles of the Nile. Inhabiting swamps and rivers, it is an animal difficult to catch, as at the least noise, being amphibious, it drops under water like a frog or water-newt; and, being generally in company with the parents, whose size renders them formidable enemies to man or beast, and

who seem to prefer negro flesh to white, few persons are willing to undertake the business of ensnaring them.

This female, in warm weather, prefers being out of water for a long time; and one of its habits has shewn me, why it moves the upper and not the under jaw; for, when out of water, it reposes the head on the table, lifting up the upper mandible, and thus it remains till the mouth has flies in it, on which it instantly drops the jaw, like a trap-door, over the imprisoned sufferers. And thus, no doubt, it reposes it at the bottom of rivers to take in eels or other fishes; its temper seems gentle when not irritated, and, young as it is, it already knows its feeder; but when provoked by a cat or dog, it has already seized them. The manner in which its teeth are set, seems particularly calculated for taking and holding eels, as there are two waves in each jaw that enable it to press the prey out of a right line; the sharpness of its teeth, which are like fangs, and longest at each extremity of these waving indentures, also greatly aid its hold. In closing, there is reason to think they cross each other, but this I could not exactly ascertain. In the fossil ones I found that always the case, and observable in that of Mr. P. Hawker, of Stroud, which, like this, is a sharp-nosed alligator. The rows of teeth above and below, consist almost generally of thirty-six in each jaw, and are white as ivory, curved a little, long, and pointed. At the extremity of the nose on the upper side is a circular membrane, darker than the rest of the skin, and having two valves in the form of two small crescents, both of which it opens for air at the same time, though but rarely; above the eyes, which have nictating membranes, are two strong plates of bone; next comes the hinge of the upper-jaw, with four studs or scales, and behind them two plates, like shields; then the neck, after which four plates make the commencement of a process that extends to the point of the tail. The whole of what may be properly termed the tail (commencing below the anus, which is a ring of scales) consists of thirty-six joints, eighteen double-finned, and eighteen single-finned above; and this rule held good with two dried animals, called crocodiles, now in Mr. Bullock's Museum.

The arms before resemble the lizard's,  
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and have, like him, five fingers terminated with sharp claws; like him also, the division is of three inwardly and two outwards, the thumb and little finger being of the same magnitude. The hind legs are webbed strongly, and the claws strongest; in other respects the body resembles the coats of a turtle, but the arms are scaled and well defended.

Like the turtle, its belly is pale straw-colour, inclining to green, quite flat, the scales polished and squared, and each scale has a mark as if it had been pinned like a tile. The hinder legs in construction are much like those of a frog, and he goes very fast by their aid. In general, when out of water, it sits with the head elevated a great deal; in the water, with it supine. It eats the guts of chickens, or any offal; its smell is rather fishy, but not very disagreeably so.

What variety there is of this tribe, I believe we are but little acquainted with; neither has it been as yet well ascertained, what is the distinction between the Gangetic, that of the Nile, and these of the West Indies. Should any of your correspondents have observed the habits of either of them, I hope they will second my endeavours, by sending their remarks to accompany these, in order that thereby we may know how to distinguish the Greek, or Asiatic, crocodile, from the American, when repositied in museums. How far this alligator of the West Indies agrees with that at the British Museum, or in what respect it accords with the fossil of Mr. C. Hawker, I shall be glad to know, as in that fossil, I have observed a process of bony rings resembling those that surround the eyes of turkies; but, as I have never seen an alligator skinned, it is impossible to decide as to that peculiar defence against the pressure of air or water; and, as this annular bony ring has not, I believe, been as yet described minutely, I shall conclude this paper with the particulars of its construction. It consists of seventeen scale-like bones that, when united, form a circular iris, broader on one side than the other, four of which have double cavities, two sides of each separate scale form circular projections, while the other two sides are segments of a circle that, when united, compleat the annular boundery, whose projecting force is curved towards the light, each of about the thickness of a sheet of cartridge paper.

G. CUMBERLAND.

Bristol, Aug. 25, 1811.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

I ADMIRE the eloquence of your correspondent's observation on Christianus. But he did not observe that the 15th chapter of John is written wholly in metaphor. And what about the quotation from the 10th chapter of Hebrews? To understand aright verse 28, 29, we need only read them in the context, verse 27, 28, 29, and 30. SENTIVA.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

*Ex fumo dare Lucem.*

HIGHLY delighted as I profess to be with the prospect held forth in your last number, by your correspondent "Common Sense," of this country becoming independent of the "northern barbarians," for the supply of tallow, by the introduction of a more wholesome and economical artificial light from vegetable wax; I cannot refrain from setting that gentleman right, in respect to some errors he appears to be in concerning the scheme of Mr. Winsor, (copied from the late M. Le Bon, of Paris; himself again a copyist from Van Helmont, Lavoisier, Bishop Watson, Dr. Priestley, and others,) for the introduction of gas-lights. In the first place, your correspondent seems at a loss to comprehend how, after the beautiful demonstrations he, Mr. W. afforded the public in Pall-Mall, his excellent system miscarried.

Mr. Winsor's system, if so it may be called, has not miscarried. It is founded on the ever-beautiful, undeviating, operations of nature, or, I would rather say, on the eternal chemical operations of the divine cause, and consequently cannot miscarry or fail. Like the latent heat of Dr. Black it slumbers, and that from causes it would be difficult, and perhaps improper, if possible, to explain in a miscellaneous publication; but it will assuredly, under the benign influence of an enlightened prince, shortly emerge from the obscurity under which, owing to the prejudices of ignorance, and the causes above alluded to, it has hitherto been clouded.

As to the calculations of Mr. Winsor, generally supposed to be greatly exaggerated, (but by means of which, and the assistance of that two-edged sword, ridicule, they being unfairly taken without their context, a worthy member for a large northern county, caused the bill to be thrown out of the honourable

House



House of Commons, in the session 1809;) I am desirous of saying no more, than that the trade being, by the Act of Parliament, 50th George III. cap. 163, left open to competition, no danger need be apprehended from their exorbitant realization: and, relative to "the Spirit of Philosophy and Patriotism," so elegantly alluded to by your correspondent, I beg to assure you, from positive and practical knowledge, that, in unison with that praise-worthy, when not abused, object, self-interest, they have been equally active in furtherance of the scheme in question.

In respect to the escape of crude or unignited gas, I know that that imperfection, and the consequent disagreeable odour, is entirely obviated; and they who have enabled Mr. Winsor so long to resist the various obstacles which ignorance, prejudice, and self-interest, have thrown in the way, are far from calling upon the country for the furtherance of their laudable and desirable object, to furnish any of the "countless millions" mentioned by your correspondent; desiring, on the contrary, only to be enabled, by the completion of their charter, to afford to their fellow-subjects light and fuel, together with tar-pitch and other most valuable articles, at a very reasonable rate; to his Majesty's exchequer a considerable and seasonable supply; and to themselves a remuneration and revenue adequate to the advance of their own capital, and remunerative of their scientific, patriotic, and persevering, efforts and industry.

GABRIEL GAS-LIGHT.

Wulworth, Oct. 2, 1811.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

As the investigation and development of truth is one of the leading characteristics of your Magazine, I feel confident you will give an early place to the following facts, which are elicited by an observation of your own, founded on a two-year old information of the gaoler of Horsham, and I believe some observations in a provincial paper. To draw the attention of the public more completely I will quote your words, "the attention of the public appears to be very properly drawn towards the extraordinary regulations of Horsham gaol. The editor of the Monthly Magazine was told by the gaoler about two years since, that no sheriff of Sussex had been to inspect it for fifteen years, and yet numerous sheriffs' prison-

ers were constantly confined in it." The truth of this I am not disposed at all to doubt, but feel a degree of pleasure in informing you that it is no longer true, for that the present sheriff, William Dearling, esq. of Donnington, near Chichester, one of the worthiest men in existence, and of whose benevolence volumes might be written, shortly after his appointment personally visited Horsham gaol, and pointed out to the magistrates many important improvements, among which were an intended partition in the chapel, to separate the unfortunate debtors from the vile felons, who were suffered to mix promiscuously together. The order for its execution was obtained from the quarter-sessions; but, since that time has not yet been executed, because a neighbouring local magistrate, whose name I shall for the present conceal, thinks that, the present regulations and customs having existed so many years, it is not worth while to change them.

I would say more of the benevolent intentions and acts of the present high-sheriff of Sussex, who is a blessing to his neighbourhood and connections, but I am not willing to give him the pain I am sure it would inflict on his worthy mind; yet one thing more of Horsham gaol must be mentioned, his javelin-men or attendants, copying his example, made up a purse among themselves of a very handsome sum for the poor debtors, then confined at their last assizes; and these gentlemen besides personally inspected the gaol as well as the sheriff; so that, if the next sheriff follows the excellent example of the present, (who has been the occasion of that public attention you so justly praise) the "extraordinary regulations of Horsham gaol" will continue to be reformed till no reasonable complaint against them exist.

Chichester,

PHILO-JUSTITIE.

Sept. 16, 1811.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

INQUISITOR, in your repository of September the 1st, makes the following queries respecting Dorchester in Oxfordshire:

- 1st. What is the etymology of that name?
- 2dly. Whether the village of that name in Oxfordshire was ever a city?
- 3dly. Whether the church was ever a bishop's see?
- 4thly. Whether certain hills in the immediate vicinity were the sites of a Roman encampment?

The replies to more than one of these enquiries might, perhaps, be most reasonably expected from some person resident in the place, or its neighbourhood; but, as Inquisitor concludes his string of interrogatories with a declaration, that common report and traditional information will not satisfy him, but that he wishes for some more scientific authority, I presume to offer what, I hope, will prove acceptable intelligence to him, on at least three of his queries, and will lead him to an inferential conclusion, with no small degree of certainty, on the remaining one.

The name of Dorchester is most indisputably composed of the British word *Dour* contracted into *Dor*, signifying water, and the Roman word *Castrum*, an encampment, imitated or anglicised by the word *Chester*. There is no doubt whatever among antiquaries but that wherever the name of any town in Great Britain has its termination in *Chester*, *Cester*, or *Caster*, (which are only provincial variations of one and the same Latin word, *Castrum*.) I say, among antiquaries it is universally admitted that there the Romans had a station of greater or less magnitude; which, upon the final departure of these strangers from the island, was occupied by the indigenous inhabitants; who eternized the origin of the establishment by adding to some British syllable or syllables, indicative of some local distinguishing peculiarity, a termination exclusively descriptive of a Roman foundation. This position might be exemplified by the mention of numerous instances throughout the kingdom, where the conjecture has been established in certainty, beyond all controversy, by the discovery of Roman remains, and other irrefragable testimonies. Among these, by way of example, may be enumerated Winchester, Leicester, and Doncaster; all of which are well known to have been among their most eminent stations in the island. On the authority of venerable Bede (which with antiquarians and historians has generally been considered conclusive), we may also determine this village of Dorchester in Oxfordshire, which has not unfrequently been confounded with the county town of Dorsetshire, to have been a city of importance, and the see of a bishop, originally founded by one Birinus, the apostle of the West Saxons. This account of venerable Bede is confirmed by the frequent notice of the same circumstances in other of the monkish writers, especially William of Malmesbury, inso-

much as to leave no room for doubt respecting any of these positions. All our early historians make mention of the removal of the episcopal see from Dorchester to Lincoln, in the time of William the Norman, by Remigius then bishop, after its having continued in the former city near five hundred years. I am told, a stone effigy of a bishop in his robes was, not very long since, dug up in the church; and the bishop's palace is frequently mentioned by different topographical and antiquarian writers, especially by Leland and Hearne.

Sept. 5, 1811.

ANTIQUARY.

*To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.*

SIR,

I HAVE lately seen a letter from Rhode Island, mentioning the very gloomy appearance of the numerous apple orchards in part of that state and Connecticut, from the depredations of the canker-worm, which had generally quite destroyed the young fruit, and endangered the life of the tree. Last year they were considerable, and early in July last far more alarming. The only means of preventing them when discovered, and which in many instances had proved to be effectual, was encircling the tree about knee high with a streak of tar, early in the spring, and occasionally adding a fresh coat. Whether or not the canker-worm of America is of the species alluded to by Scion, in your last number, the proposed remedy is simple and cheap, and I think merits a trial on the apple, and other trees liable to the ravages of insects.

A. Z.

*Becontre, Essex, Sept. 6, 1811.*

*To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.*

SIR,

MR. LEDBEATER, baker, of this town, had the misfortune to lose a favourite mare, on Thursday night last. On opening the body, the intestines were found in a state of mortification, and burst. On searching for the cause, a large stone was found in the colon, near the rectum, of the enormous weight of seven pounds fifteen ounces: it is rather of an oblong form, and measures 22 inches round, and 21 inches over. The mare was twenty years old, and has been often afflicted with violent spasms, similar to the cholic, for upwards of seven years. I have frequently made up medicines for her during the above period; and, from the symptoms and actions of the mare, during the continuance of the spasms,



spasms, which sometimes lasted several hours, I gave it as my opinion that ulceration of the kidneys had taken place, and would some time be the cause of her death, having no conception of so large a stone being formed in the intestines.

WM. SIMMONS.

N. B. The above stone is in my possession, which I intend keeping for the inspection of the curious.

Thame, Sept. 9, 1811.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

**A**MONG astronomical wonders, the Tail of the Comet has always disconcerted the conjectures of system-mongers; and on this phenomenon we have had more hypotheses, than on any other topic of philosophical investigation.

If we consult those midwives of learning, the Cyclopedists, we shall pretty uniformly find that the tail of a comet has been considered as a collection of vapours rarefied by the comet's approach to the sun, and serving as a train to the nucleus of the comet. This, however, must be a vapour of the brain; for it in no degree accords with the phenomenon, the tail going before or behind, or to the right or left of the nucleus, indifferently; and forming at successive times every degree of variation from the course of the comet.

In truth, the direction of the tail obeys but one law, and that is to spread in a direct line from the Sun, so that the nucleus and its coma are constantly in the real line drawn from the centre of the tail to the centre of the sun. Does not this law prove then, that the comet's tail is nothing more than a peculiar phenomenon of the solar rays? Does it not prove that the tail is a combined effect of the solar rays, and of some economy or power of adaptation in the comet itself? Even in looking at the comet after sunset, with the associations which attend the phenomena of evening as the solar light leaves elevated terrestrial objects, are we not insensibly led to consider the luminous tail as an emanation of solar light? In a word, has it not all the sensible appearance of mere solar rays, as viewed with the naked eye and with a telescope?

How then are solar rays brought into that situation? Let us not puzzle ourselves by hard names, but apply to the vast our ordinary perceptions on minute objects. We see the atmosphere of the nucleus with the naked eye, as well as

with a telescope. It is peculiar to cometary bodies—we see nothing like it in the planets: hence then we have two features of peculiarity, the direction of the tail from the sun, and an enlarged atmosphere of a peculiar character, by which to account for a peculiar accompanying phenomenon. Are they sufficient to explain it? Perfectly so. Suppose a globe of water, with an opaque ball in its centre—in other words, the pellucid atmosphere of a comet and its nucleus—suppose them placed in the sun-shine—the situation of a comet at all times—is it not then evident the globe of water, with its opaque ball, would by the refraction and reflection of rays of light, exhibit all the phenomena of a comet's tail, under all the circumstances and variations of that tail? By the ordinary laws of refraction, the tail would be lengthened as it approached the sun, and would shorten as it receded, which we know accords with the phenomena.

The tail of a comet is therefore a grand optical exhibition of the phenomenon of light. As the solar rays pass in their ordinary course through space, they exhibit no peculiar appearances but when they impinge on the atmosphere of a planetary body, and undergo decompositions, refractions, and reflections; then they exhibit their general, visual phenomena, whether it be as condensed in the shape of a comet's tail, or in giving luminosity to the figure of a planet. As the spherical refracting medium approaches the fountain of light, the foci of convergency of course are extended, and the quantity of light is increased; and then is the comet's tail of the largest dimensions, and the most luminous.† As it recedes from the

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\* The character of the cometary atmosphere, and fluid surface, accords no doubt, on my recently published Hypothesis, with the powers of centrifugal force required to prevent its falling into the sun, in its perihelion. Indeed, the phenomena of the tail, created by that required peculiarity of atmosphere, serves as a further proof of my notion, that centrifugal forces are created by the action of the fluid parts of planetary bodies.

† The length of the tail and the distance from the sun being ascertained, we might thence deduce the refrangible power of the comet's atmosphere, and also its sphericity or diameter. The principle which I have advanced is indeed capable of being extensively applied in calculating distances.

fountain

fountain of light, the foci draws nearer to the comet, and the tail shortens; at length the comet recedes so far from the sun, that the quantity of light ceases to produce the same visual effect, while the increased distance from the earth combines also to render it altogether invisible.

Telescopes destroy the tail, because they magnify the space without increasing the light, an effect which is universal when they are applied to luminous objects, but more sensible in regard to a comet's tail, than to any other object of telescopic observation; serving therefore to prove that it is light itself, rather than any crude vapour on which light is impinging. The stars are seen through it, because they shine by their inherent light, and there is no substance or opacity intercepting their rays in the comet's tail; and the tail disappears even before the lunar twilight, so rare is its light, and so much indebted is it for its resplendency to the contrast of nocturnal darkness.\*

Such are the obvious and necessary causes of this grand phenomena!—Let us reflect however with charity on the terrors of superstition, and on the vagaries of learning! What becomes of the flaming sword of priestcraft, of the mephitic and disease-creating vapours of hypochondriacs and physicians, of the restorative supplies of the philosophers, of the cause of the deluge, &c. &c. &c.? Need we wonder at the swoonings created by the Phantasmagoria—at the spectres of solitude—at the terrors of children in passing through the comet's tails of our apothecaries' windows—or at the alarm spread through nations by eclipses of the luminaries?

COMMON SENSE.

Buckingham Gate, Oct. 10, 1811.

To the Editor of the *Monthly Magazine*.

SIR,

**A**S I am one of those who ever feel warmly interested when they see that science and literature flourish in Europe now as of yore in the Grecian

\* Nor can we omit to notice Mr. Lofft's observation of the division of the tail, and of the unilluminated space immediately behind the centre of the nucleus. I have distinctly noticed it, and it exactly accords with this hypothesis, particularly if, by the centrifugal force, the nucleus, and its fluids, form an oblate spheroid, and the axis of the comet is in a suitable position in regard to the eye of the spectator.

and Roman empires, I was particularly gratified with perusing in your miscellany of the 1st of September, the observation of Common Sense; and more especially so when I had the satisfaction to find that our ideas on the subject are precisely consonant; and, though I am of opinion that, excepting Milton and Klopstock, no poet dare presume to stand forth at the side of Homer, I think that it is no disparagement to the father of the poets to place John Milton on his right, and Friederick Gottlieb Klopstock, as the younger brother, on his left.

But in England we hitherto know little of Klopstock, save that he lived, and, according to report, gave to the world one of the greatest poems which have ever been produced.

In the English translation of this inestimable work, we discover about as much of Klopstock's *Messiah* as we should behold of Theseus, were we to see the hero represented by a man decrepit and halt, hobbling along on a pair of crutches of unequal length.

I am enabled, however, to state to the public, that an undaunted young foreigner, a native of Germany, purposes (unless some adverse fortune should repress his bold design,) shortly to present to the British amateurs of literature a translation in English blank-verse, of a Canto of Klopstock's *Messiah*. He will in the preface assign the reason of his publishing one canto singly; he will also point out some reasons why a good translation of that poem has not been produced before now.

The translator alluded to is as yet wholly unknown to the public, his age is nearly nine and twenty, he has resided in England about eleven years, during which he has not only devoted a great portion of his time to literary studies, but has attained a familiarity with the English language, which he writes with facility and grammatical accuracy. But, lest I should be either too sanguine or too diffident in making any observations respecting him as a votary of the Muse, I forbear to say any thing further, save that he confidently trusts his work will be entitled to its epithet—a *Translation*.

K.'s PEDESTAL.

September 9, 1811.

For the *Monthly Magazine*.

THE REIGN OF ABSURDITY.

**B**EFORE we enter upon the reign of Absurdity, it may be proper to take a view of the empire of Taste at the time of



of the old king's dethronement. He had divided his territory into many provinces, which were in general ruled by petty kings under his direction. Painting, Poetry, and Music, were provinces which he took under his immediate care, and he was assisted in the government of them by Simplicity and Grandeur. Prose was governed by Sound Sense, (so called to distinguish him from Common Sense, a contemporary lately deceased,) Tragedy by Pathos, Comedy by Wit, and many of less consideration by inferior rulers appointed by the emperor. Absurdity, on his accession to the throne, made it his first business to destroy or banish all the faithful servants of his father. Sound Sense was assassinated, and his province equally divided between Pathos and Frivolity; Pathos was destroyed to make room for Bombast, and Wit was banished in favour of Grimace. He reserved for himself those states which his father had governed; but, as they were now become less considerable, he dismissed his assistants. His grandfather Judgment, in conjunction with Candour, had been appointed overseer of all literary works, but this department was now given to Malice and Party-Spirit.

Thus firmly fixed on the throne which he had usurped, Absurdity began to look around for some additions to his empire. Next to his territory lay that of Fashion, a powerful and haughty queen. This empire soon became his, for reasons that will be hereafter mentioned. By this addition to his empire, he became possessed of the provinces of Dress, Furniture, and Amusements. The first had been under the direction of Convenience, but was now transferred to Foppery, a near relation to the new Emperor. The second was given to Ostentation, who, to secure the favour of his sovereign, pretended a great affection for the early works of his father, with which he stocked his province. He had however a further view in this; the government which he held had been, till it was given to him, under the dominion of Comfort, and he wished, as far as lay in his power, to vex or even destroy him; and he at last effected it by means of a powerful armament of Chinese and Egyptians.

The District of Amusements, Absurdity annexed to those which were under his own inspection, taking care however to change all the inferior officers. Day gave place to Night, Recreation to

Fatigue, &c.—It may seem strange to those who are not versed in state affairs, that this vast empire should immediately submit to Absurdity; the reason was this—the Prime Minister of Fashion was Novelty, who felt it his duty to receive the new king with every mark of satisfaction and pleasure, and to persuade the people (with whom he was a great favourite) that it would be much for their interest to become his subjects. They readily acquiesced, having been instructed by him, that whatever was new must be *delightful*.

To render this acquisition permanent, Absurdity married Fashion, and they have ever since manifested that they are indeed *one*. Absurdity, finding himself so strong, determined to make an attack upon the empire of Religion. This empire was divided into two parts, Heathenism and Christianity. The first of which (as I should have before stated) he inherited by right of his mother, consequently his arms were directed solely against Christianity. This part of the empire was divided into four provinces, which were respectively governed by Superstition, Fanaticism, Hypocrisy, and Sincerity. Thinking that this would be a great enterprize and worthy of all his exertions, Absurdity summoned all his subjects, who were capable of bearing arms, to assemble round his standard. These he committed to the care of two experienced generals—Persecution and Ridicule. Thus headed, this powerful army marched forward to the attack.—Superstition (being previously much inclined to his mother) first fell into the hands of Absurdity; in fact, without any hostility, he submitted on this condition—he was to swear allegiance to Absurdity; and, in return, Persecution and his forces were to be delivered into his hands, and employed in his service.

On the first report that Persecution had entered the country, the subjects of Hypocrisy assembled in great numbers, and, not doubting that he would be subdued before he reached them, manfully swore that they would lose their lives rather than suffer the empire of Religion to be subverted. When however they saw Persecution at the head of his troops, their courage failed; they fled from the contest, and were not heard of until they again appeared to join the victorious party. Their neighbours, the subjects of Fanaticism, gave this general a very different reception—far from avoiding him, they embraced him as a friend, yet

with all submission, humbly begging that they might share in the punishments which he inflicted on his enemies. Accordingly he destroyed the greater part of them.

Absurdity had thus met with great success; one province alone remained unconquered, and this he determined to subdue by stratagem. Knowing that he was detested by the inhabitants, he conceived it would be useless for him to appear in the business. He therefore sent Sophistry to persuade them to join the cause, (not of Absurdity, for that he knew they would not, but) of Superstition, promising them, in exchange for their provinces, the districts of Ease and Licentiousness. They had, however, notwithstanding the secrecy which was used, heard of the Alliance between Superstition and Absurdity, and seeing through the affected solidity of the ambassador, dismissed him in confusion. Absurdity, thus foiled, sent Ridicule with his forces against them; but instead of subduing them, he was received with contempt, and treated with neglect; until wearied with useless exertions, he returned to head-quarters. Persecution was next opposed to them, and it was imagined that, on his approach, terms of surrender would have been sent. But this was not the case, the only precaution they took was to set Vigilance at their head, and they then suffered him to enter their territory without opposition. Of course he began immediately the work of destruction, committed to him. The inhabitants of both sexes and all ages fell victims to his fury; but what astonished every beholder was, that, though he continually destroyed them, they became still more numerous and powerful. The fact was this; the soldiers of Persecution, admiring the patient fortitude of their enemies, and disgusted with the wanton cruelty and sanguinary disposition of their leader, deserted to the opposite party. Persecution, perceiving the defection of his soldiers, and aggrandizement of his enemies, returned disappointed to the emperor; who, finding that no hostilities would produce any effect while they were under their present general, determined upon his destruction. For this purpose he sent among them Liberty. Not suspecting that he was a friend of the emperor, they received him gladly. He told them, he came to offer his services, and begged they would not scruple to use him as they pleased; at the same time insinuating,

that, now he was arrived, they had no further need for their general. Accordingly, Vigilance was banished at his request. Finding that he was in favour with the people, he thought it a good opportunity to introduce his friend, Division; who, coming under the appearance of Conscience, separated them into small parties.

The emperor thought this a fit time to send assistance; he accordingly dispatched Affectation, Pride, Interest, Ambition, &c. though under different names—such as Propriety, Dignity, Zeal, &c. These were to exert their influence in an underhand manner, and if possible to remain concealed until they had completed the destruction of the empire. Much they have done—much remains for them to do—and, as I cannot decide, and am afraid to guess, what will be the result of their operations, I shall say no more, but abruptly subscribe myself,  
NON-ENS.

*To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.*

SIR,

I BEG leave to communicate to your correspondent, who signs himself An Enquirer, in No. 217, of your valuable miscellany, my opinion respecting the different import and uses of the two tenses of French verbs, concerning which your correspondent seems desirous to be informed. Your correspondent, Sir, needs not, I suppose, be told that action, existence, &c. can be spoken of in three different ways only; that is, as having ceased, as going on, and as not begun; and that for this purpose three principal tenses of verbs are employed, called the perfect, the present, and the future; in addition to this, verbs are capable of pointing out the progressive state of an action, &c. at the three periods above mentioned, for they may represent the action as going on formerly, now, or hereafter, as, *I was writing*; *I am writing*; *I shall be writing*.<sup>\*</sup> To de-

<sup>\*</sup> I am aware that many will object to this species of phraseology, as unnecessary, contending that in *I shall write*, the future progression of the action is as unequivocally pointed out as in *I shall be writing*, and I do not question but it may seem so to an Englishman; but I confess, that if a person were to say to me *I shall write to night when the clock strikes ten*, or *I shall be writing to night when the clock strikes ten*, in the first instance I should conceive the person intended to begin writing as the clock struck; and in the second, before the striking of the clock.



scribe the future progress we state of an action, the French are compelled, like the English, to use circumlocution; but, in order to denote its former state of progression, the French verbs have a tense, of which the English verbs are deficient; hence arises the difference between the two tenses in question. The imperfect of a French verb describes an action, &c. in a state of progression, at some period of time prior to the present moment, necessarily implying its commencement before the said period, and leaving the mind generally unconscious whether the progression does or does not continue still. The perfect indefinite, on the contrary, describes an action as having commenced at a former period of time, and implies its having ceased before the present moment; thus, if we say, *il l'aimait*, he loved her, we point out with the tense the affection of the man as in a state of progression, and which, for ought we know, may still be going on, for we may add *et il l'aime encore*, and he loves her still. Let us now change the imperfect for the perfect indefinite, and say *il l'aima*, the idea is not the same, for the probability of the man's affections continuing still is entirely done away. Again, *il bâtissait une maison quand son frère était à la campagne*, he was building a house when his brother was in the country, does not convey the idea that the house was finished; but, if we change the verb to the perfect indefinite, and say *il batit une maison quand son frère était à la campagne*, it will decidedly imply, that the building was completed before the brother left the country. It cannot be denied that some verbs can scarcely admit the use of the imperfect tense, because the action denoted by them can hardly be conceived as in a state of progression, thus for example, we could not say the ship was blowing up, the lightning was striking the steeple, &c. but such verbs are easily discovered.

The next question of your correspondent is, on what occasions are these two tenses employed; and this seems to me to be sufficiently pointed out by the different import of each tense, for if the definition, which I have given, be, as I trust it is, correct, it necessarily follows that the imperfect must be always used, when we wish to denote the former progressive state of an action. 1st. Before another action commenced, as, *j'écrivais avant qu'il entra*, I was writing before he came in. 2nd. At the time that another action was going on, as, *j'écrivais pendant*

*qu'il lisoit*, I was writing whilst he was reading. 3rd. At the time that another action took place, as, *il courait quand il tomba*, he was running when he fell; and that the perfect indefinite should be employed when we wish to express that an action was completed. 1st. Before another action took place, as, *Je la vis avant qu'elle mevit*, I saw her before she saw me. 2nd. Whilst another action was going on, as, *il la tua pendant qu'elle le regardait*, he killed her whilst she was looking at him. 3rd. At the time that another action took place, as, *Je le lui dis quand je las vis*, I told it to her when I saw her. It is further to be observed in regard to the imperfect tense, that it is also used to denote actions that have been reiterated, and therefore it is always employed to point out the customs, employment, &c. of individuals no longer living, or which formerly belonged to persons now alive, provided that the particular period of life in which they were practised be clearly defined; thus we say *son mari était officier*, her husband was an officer, (alluding to a widow,) or, *son mari était officier dans sa jeunesse*, her husband was an officer in his youth, (alluding to a married woman); but, if we wish only to say that the husband, who is still living, was an officer, without defining at what period of his life, the perfect definite must be then used, as, *son mari a été officier*, her husband has been an officer.

The next use which I shall notice of this tense is to construe the English imperfect of the subjunctive, when it is preceded by the conjunction *if*, as, if I were rich, *si j'étais riche*; but when the conjunction *if* is employed in the sense of *whether*, both languages require the subjunctive mood; as, I asked him if he would come, *je lui demandais s'il viendrait*.

I beg now to conclude, wishing that in some future number of your Magazine I may have the pleasure of seeing this subject discussed by some native of France, because every shade of difference must unquestionably be more easily perceived by a Frenchman than it can be by me; the observations I have made being chiefly suggested by the resemblance there is between the French and the Spanish verbs, with the latter of which, I, being a Spaniard, ought to be supposed acquainted.

L. J. A. Mc. HENRY.

October 8, 1811.

*To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.*

SIR,

IT is with pleasure I see a disposition in your Magazine to correct all abuses that are injurious to the public; such objects steadily pursued must recommend it universally; and, as there are none more deeply to be deplored than those which arise out of the insolence and injustice of stage coachmen, I must beg of you to state a very bad, but very common, case, and my idea of an effectual remedy.

I lately took my place in a stage going to London, under the profession, by public advertisement, that it was safer than usual, being a Milton patent, calculated to be loaded only in a luggage-box below, with safety wheels, &c. but before we had got ten miles the passengers found it had become the most dangerous to travel in of any in the island, for the coachman not only had thirteen passengers at the top, but, in addition to the luggage-box-ful, he added as much as the coach could carry above, till the springs descended to play no more, and the body struck the axle-tree every gully it ran over. He next left the horses to the care of a passenger who had a child on his knee, and went to fetch parcels, and, to crown all, insulted all who found fault with him. Thus situated, three of his passengers demanded a chaise of the landlord of an inn where he stopped, who regretted he had none, as he publicly declared he believed the coach would break down before it got to London. All considered their lives as in danger, and one left the coach at last under that impression. To complete all, the coachman refused to set down his luggage, and afterwards detained a part and overcharged the rest at the inn, compelling him to pay the overcharge before he would deliver it, notwithstanding the gentleman had come at his own expence to town. Yet for all this there was only one remedy, and that a very troublesome one. He complained, and was recommended to inform, in order to enforce a penalty by the court. The coachman not appearing to the first summons but sending his attorney. Then at next appearance came his attorney, counsel, learned in the law, &c. and by a mere quibble, founded on the place not being taken in the name of the passenger, but of the house he was to be called for at; by concealing the way-bill and keeping the book-keeper out of the way; in short, by using every evasion, he succeeded in

avoiding the fine pointed out by the acts, and only refunded and paid costs in the end, employing a reporter to misrepresent the results, as if he had come off with flying colours.

For the other offences the remedy was to return to two distinct counties, there wait till the magistrates met, and the coachman could be found there, sending a summons ten miles to meet him, and all this while neglecting your business, and living at an inn, or bringing an action, and staying in London two months to meet the trial.

Thus, Sir, you will see that the remedy, as the law stands, is worse than the evil; and it is well known that under the late act they load more than ever; and penalties, if levied, which few will be at the trouble of soliciting, they take care to recover by overloading again.

My idea of a remedy, therefore, for these crying evils is, to bring in a new act of parliament, declaring that every stage coachman, who lets a place in any stage for a journey, shall only take half the price before-hand, and shall at the time give a policy or contract, signed, stating to whom the numbered place actually belongs, what luggage is allowed, the terms on which they are to be conveyed, the time he will set out and arrive, barring accidents of road or weather, the places at which only he will stop; that he will not leave his horses but under the care of a regular horsekeeper, that he will not load a patent-coach except beneath, or take more than a fixed number of passengers inside or out; that he warrants against drunkenness in his driver, or starting into a gallop, &c. That let the act express what shall be the penalty for each breach of contract, to be proved by the oath of the passengers, on his arrival at the end of the journey, before any sitting-magistrate, and I trust we shall soon travel in peace and security.

G. CUMBERLAND.

Oct. 10, 1811.

P.S. Is there any reason why a person having engaged a place should not be at liberty to transfer it?

*To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.*

SIR,

THERE is a peculiar archness about some people which makes it difficult to ascertain at all times whether they are in earnest or joke. If you are acquainted with your Hackney correspondent, who signs himself F. (page 23, of this volume) you may perhaps inform



whether his intention was to smile at Mr. Abernethy, or really to applaud his ingenuity. After reading his letter two or three times over, all we can understand is, that the "constitutional origin of local diseases" is always to be traced in the liver; and that to some "derangement in the hepatic functions," we are always to impute hypochondriasis and melancholia. What is still more happy, we are informed, that small doses of *pilula hydrargyri*, is the cure for all. Happy discovery! Does F. recollect how exactly he has placed Mr. Abernethy in the character of those advertisers who offer remedies for vapours, indigestion, palpitations of the heart, and all the other complaints which a valetudinarian can at any time fancy, whilst he is reading a description of them.

But it may be answered, that these gentlemen make a secret of their remedies; whilst Mr. A. tells us at once, what his is. True: but attached to the remedy is a note referring us to the book which contains all this knowledge. In this book, so many cases described the nature of which would have escaped the penetrating eye of any other practitioner, surgeon, or physician, that the unhappy sufferer will find no security, but under the care of the author of these "excellent" observations. Observe also the additional note, "Some more modern writers have absurdly called this disorder the spleen; whilst others, influenced by the whimsical humoral pathology, have denominated it the vapours." Foolish people! How much wiser are those who like Mr. Abernethy have discovered that the liver only is in fault.

But who are the authors that have preceded the writer of these "excellent observations." First, we are introduced to Greek etymologies, which every school-boy learns in parsing his lessons, and every chemist's apprentice traces in Quincy's Lexicon; next we have a string of quotations from Horace and Juvenal, to which, and many more, the copious indexes to those authors would refer any one; and lastly, we are reminded of the extraordinary assertions of a gossip, who relates, and seems to believe every old woman's story he can collect.\*

These poetical figures and idle tales may sound like arguments, or authorities, to miscellaneous readers. As a reverend writer remarks of some kind of

sermons, it is indifferent from what part of Scripture you take your text. Phrygia and Pamphylia, Asia, Cappadocia, and Pontus. Say pretty things show your learning, and take care not to enter into close reasoning, and all will do well. Your correspondent indeed admits, that these passages are only metaphorical. Do they prove more than the passage which the grave Daniel Turner has produced from the Proverbs, by which he wishes to insinuate, that sinners of Solomon's days were liable to the same dangers as in our own times? "He goeth after her straight-way, as an ox goeth to the slaughter, or as a fool to the correction of the stocks, till a dart strike through his liver," &c.

To conclude, Sir; before the circulation of the blood was discovered by our immortal Hervey, the liver was considered as the principal organ, in whatever related to that fluid. No wonder then that it should be used metaphorically for the health of the body. Nor can we question that, when that organ is diseased, the whole must in a certain degree suffer. But are we from hence to infer the converse, that whenever the bodily health suffers, the liver must always be in fault. It is time that physic, with the other sciences, should banish every inference from metaphorical language. T.

Westminster, Sept. 2, 1811.

For the Monthly Magazine.

Mrs. Shallow—Mrs. Townly—Miss Townly—Master Shallow—on the choice of a School.

Mrs. Shallow. I AM sadly afraid that I shall be obliged to part with my darling little fellow: his father, when he left England, charged me to send him to a boarding-school: he has now been absent two years—his return is daily expected—and I shall be much blamed if he finds my poor Tommy still at home.

Mrs. Townly.—Bless me, Mrs. Shallow! hav'n't you yet sent the boy to school? I understood from Mr. Shallow that every thing was arranged for his proceeding thither immediately after his own departure; and that, though he had had much difficulty in persuading you to the measure, you had at last given your entire consent.

Mrs. Shallow.—Mr. Shallow told you the truth, madam. He did indeed extort a promise from me that Tommy should be sent to a boarding-school; though

\* Pliny.

not without a previous stipulation on my part, that the choice of a school should be left wholly to myself.

*Mrs. Townly.*—Your precaution was a prudent one. Schoolmasters are in general very inhuman fellows; little better, I assure you, than downright savages. They think no more of whipping a poor little helpless fellow, when he offends them, than you would think of whipping your cat.

*Mrs. Shallow.*—My Tommy whipped like a cat! it sha'n't be, Mrs. Townly. He shall never be sent to a boarding-school.

*Mrs. Townly.*—Besides you will scarcely meet with a schoolmaster who is in any respect like a gentleman. His manners are uncouth; his dress slovenly; his language pedantic; and his countenance austere. There's Mr. Venables, I conclude you must have heard of him—He is precisely the character that I have described to you; and yet my friend, Mr. Johnson, who, by the bye, is not without his eccentricities, speaks most highly of him.

*Mrs. Shallow.*—That is easily accounted for; his son, I have somewhere heard, is placed with him; and it is for Mr. Johnson's interest to recommend the master of his son.

*Mrs. Townly.*—Whatever may be Mr. Johnson's defects, my dear madam, I must, I believe, acquit him of intentional misrepresentation. He has, as I observed before, some singular notions: he is blind to the imperfections of his son; his excessive and ridiculous propensity to reading, he calls a laudable attention to his studies; and his scrupulous adherence to some unimportant minutiae, which in such a youth is absolutely laughable, he terms a conscientious regard to principle. For these beneficial effects, as he expresses it, upon the disposition of his son, he considers himself indebted to Mr. Venables, who in accomplishing such salutary ends, does not always, I understand, spare the rod.

*Mrs. Shallow.*—The rod, Mrs. Townly! Oh, my poor dear Tommy!—he never saw a rod in all his life—the bare sight of one would frighten him into fits. But I'll keep him out of the hands of this cruel Venables.

*Miss Shallow.*—Oh la, mamma! do not mention the barbarous man any more. I do assure you, mamma, I was never whipped at school. Miss Melmoth was too good to inflict punishment upon the young ladies; and she used to exclaim with vehemence against the inhumanity

of Miss Miles, the other governess, who you know was ruined for punishing Sir William Mildman's daughter with severity, because she had broken into the box of one of her schoolfellows.

*Mrs. Shallow.*—A brute! to punish another person's child with severity. She richly deserved to be ruined for it, and I am heartily glad she met with her deserts.

*Miss Shallow.*—But, mamma, it must be admitted that Miss Mildman was not a well-disposed young lady; she had done bad things several times before.

*Mrs. Shallow.*—It matters not, child. If Miss Miles had served you so, I would have had her sent to gaol.

*Miss Shallow.*—So my governess said, mamma. She said that Miss Miles ought to have been confined to hard labour in a gaol, for exercising such unwarrantable severities.

*Mrs. Townly.*—Will you permit me, Mrs. Shallow, to recommend a school for your son—one that will exactly suit him. My nephew is there, and I am perfectly satisfied with his treatment. I mean the academy of Dr. Montague, who has lately been established by the Hon. Mr. Dalone, in opposition to Mr. Venables, who, it seems, had expelled Mr. Dalone's son from his seminary for some trifling misconduct.

*Mrs. Shallow.*—An audacious fellow! to take such a liberty with the son of a gentleman of Mr. Dalone's fortune and consequence. For, though I have not the honour of Mr. Dalone's acquaintance, yet, from his having the title of honourable, I readily admit his pretensions in these respects, and give him full credit for possessing many other valuable qualities. Surely it was not his son who was expelled from school for striking a poor cobbler's son with an open knife in his hand!—the story was related to me somewhere, but the names of the parties were, I think, omitted.

*Mrs. Townly.*—It is the same story. Mr. Dalone himself informed me that his son was in such a passion, that he was not aware he had the knife in his hand; that the cobbler's son gave the first provocation; and it was only the use of the jackanapes's left hand which was gone: that he would otherwise have made him an ample compensation for his loss.

*Mrs. Shallow.*—The statement you give of the affair differs materially from the one which was before reported to me. But yours I cannot reasonably doubt, as it is not



not to be supposed that the Hon. Mr. Dalone would tell an untruth. But you were speaking of Dr. Montague—I like the name both of the gentleman and his house.

*Mrs. Townly.*—Yes, Dr. Montague sounds much better than Mr. Venables. It was partly on this account that I first thought of the school for my nephew. For, in selecting a place of education, as in choosing a new gown, we must be guided in some degree by the opinion of the world. Fashion ought to be consulted; and that will generally be most fashionable, which is best calculated to gratify both the eye and the ear. The Hall possesses these advantages. It is an elegant building. The site is beautiful and commanding; and the playground is retired and spacious.

*Mrs. Shallow.*—My Tommy shall be a pupil of Dr. Montague's. He shall be sent immediately to the Hall.

*Mrs. Townly.*—'Tis true Dr. Montague's terms are high—much higher than Mr. Venables'—but the advantages are proportionate: the young gentlemen have a footman in livery to wait upon them.

*Mrs. Shallow.*—A footman in livery to wait upon them! Tommy shall certainly be sent to Dr. Montague's.

*Mrs. Townly.*—For breakfast they have the choice of milk, tea, coffee, or cocoa.

*Mrs. Shallow.*—Tommy is vastly fond of cocoa. Matilda, we will go this very evening to the shops, and lay in a stock of clothes for your brother. He shall go immediately to Dr. Montague's.

*Mrs. Townly.*—The dinner is excellent. The young gentlemen have either roast meat or boiled, at their option; and it is a constant rule for them to have sweetmeat-dumplings every other day at least. After dinner, each young gentleman who chooses it, has a glass or two of port wine; but for this indulgence there is, I believe, an additional charge in the bills.

*Mrs. Shallow.*—Dear Mrs. Townly you quite transport me.—Wine after dinner, and sweetmeat-dumplings! I do hope there are raspberries—Tommy doats upon raspberries. Do Matilda, my love, fetch your brother. What a charming school this is! Wine after dinner, sweetmeats, tea, coffee, and a footman!

[Enter Tommy.]

Come hither, my dear—should not you like to go to a school, where there are very nice things? A footman to wait upon you, my love, and cocoa, and wine, and sweetmeats!

*Tommy.*—But, mamma, ar'n't there birch-rods too?

*Mrs. Townly.*—No, my little fellow: Dr. Montague, the master, is a very good-tempered, kind-hearted, man. He always says, that beating only hardens bad boys, and that good boys don't deserve to be beaten: so you have nothing to fear, my little man.

*Tommy.*—I think, mamma, I should like to go to school to Dr. Montague.

*Mrs. Shallow.*—You shall go, my love. But, my dear Mrs. Townly, may I request of you to add a few more particulars about this delightful school? I am actually in love with this good Dr. Montague.

*Mrs. Townly.*—I will satisfy you, madam, most readily; and I know not how I can do it more effectually, than by repeating to you the substance of a parallel, which was lately drawn, with the utmost modesty, in my hearing, by Dr. Montague himself, between his own academy and the school of Mr. Venables.

*Mrs. Shallow.*—O, pray let me have it! for I am so prepossessed in the doctor's favour, that I shall rely implicitly on his candour and accuracy.

*Mrs. Townly.*—He began with expatiating on the vast superiority his system of mildness and conciliation had over the rigid and austere discipline of our common boarding-schools, and reprobated with becoming warmth the brutality of Mr. Venables, who had been known, he said, to flog a boy for the very venial fault of common swearing. He next adverted to the discretionary power which is often delegated to ushers, and commented on the mischievous tendency of allowing them, on any occasion, to correct a young gentleman. For his own part, he continued, he was fortunate in having procured two of the best-tempered fellows in the world to assist him, who were continually playing at games with his pupils; while Mr. Venables' assistant always kept aloof, and seemed designed rather to be a restraint upon his boys' amusements, than to participate in them.

*Mrs. Shallow.*—What a good-humoured, liberal soul it is! How very different from the narrow-minded Venables.

*Mrs. Townly.*—Dr. Montague then adverted to the style of living at inferior boarding-schools. It was no unusual practice, he said, to give boys milk or milk-gruel twice a day, and in other respects to keep them on very ordinary fare: but, for his part, he judged differently.

ferently. He apprehended that a boy ought to be accustomed to that kind of diet which he was likely to be used to when older; and it was on this principle that he allowed wine to his pupils, and did not, like Mr. Venables, restrict them to small-beer.

*Mrs. Shallow.*—What amiable sentiments! It is amazing to me that any parent should be so infatuated as to suffer his child to be fed on milk and small-beer!

*Mrs. Townly.*—Dr. Montague then touched with considerable feeling on the enormous length of the school-hours at most seminaries. It was cruel and unnecessary. Mr. Venables, he observed, had deservedly suffered in his own health by the unreasonable confinement of his scholars; but, added he, I have always made my health and that of my pupils a primary consideration: for it is a maxim with me, that want of health is want of ability to prosecute my labours; and I accordingly arrange matters so, that the hours of recreation much exceed those of business. He then proceeded to the discussion of several other points, in all of which it plainly appeared that his system had a decided superiority over that of Mr. Venables: and this I maintained yesterday in a pretty warm altercation I had with Mr. Johnson on the subject.

*Enter a Servant, with a letter for Mrs. Townly.*

*Servant.*—My master, madam, ordered me to wait till you had read the letter: he wishes it to be returned to him.

*Mrs. Townly.*—What is the meaning of this? *Mrs. Shallow*, I will take the liberty of opening it.

*Mrs. Shallow.*—Oh! by all means, ma'am.

[*Mrs. Townly reads.*

Dear madam,—I cannot resist the inclination which I feel to communicate to you the contents of the inclosed letter, which I received this morning. I have just been told where my servant may meet with you; and, as I am on the point of setting out on some unexpected business into Devonshire, where I must remain for some weeks, I will trouble you to return the letter, when you have read it, by the bearer, whom I have ordered to wait for it. Yours, truly,

HENRY JOHNSON.

What is all this? [*Reads the inclosed letter.*

To Mr. Johnson.

Oxford.

My dear sir,—I have just witnessed,

with no little surprise and with extreme satisfaction, the examination of your son preparatory to his being admitted of our college. The manner in which he has acquitted himself is such as reflects the highest credit not only on the young man himself, but on the gentleman by whom he has been educated, and whose name, I understand, is Venables. I wish I could speak with equal praise of the son of your neighbour, Mr. Eton, who, with every indulgence that could be extended to him, could not get through his examination, and was consequently rejected.

Yours, dear sir, very truly,

JOHN DONE.

Bless me! and this Eton has been many years under the care of Dr. Montague!

*Mrs. Shallow.*—My Tommy shall never go to the university. I dare say Dr. Montague thinks Latin and Greek of very little consequence.

*Mrs. Townly.*—I do assure you, madam, I received a most beautiful letter from my nephew the other day; it was so well written and worded, and so correctly spelled. But, would you believe it, Mr. Johnson insinuated that he might have been assisted in it by the master, or one of his assistants.

*Mrs. Shallow.*—I will not be influenced by the opinion of Mr. Johnson. My son shall be sent immediately to Dr. Montague's.

SCIPIONIGER.

*To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.*

SIR,

THE extraordinary zeal with which the forming of public canals and bridges has lately been undertaken, will perhaps give sufficient interest to the following remarks, as to render them deserving a place in your valuable Magazine. By a residence near the spot, I have opportunities of observing the activity and spirit with which the intended Strand Bridge is conducted: and it is much to be regretted, that, by reason of bad roads to the works on the Surry side, its progress is but little observed or known. But the new Commercial Road, and streets branching from it, are already much advanced, and promise soon to obviate this inconvenience: indeed, to one who has not for this last four months visited the neighbourhood of old Cuper's Bridge, the late alterations and improvements are astonishing. An in-

\* The foundation-stone was laid on Old Michaelmas-day, 1811.



tended road from the bridge is likewise now spoken of, which is to connect itself with the Marsh Gate, or the Asylum, and will much accommodate the inhabitants of Kennington, Vauxhall, &c. who may wish to reach the centre of the town; and prove desirable to those employed at Somerset-house whose dwellings are on the Surry side of the Thames. But the benefits likely to be derived from these improvements may in some measure be calculated, when it is known that the population of Lambeth alone has increased to near 42,000 persons.

An ingenious gentleman shewed me, some years ago, a model of an intended iron bridge, of one arch, which he had proposed for erecting where, I believe, the Southwark Bridge is now to be built. A part of his plan was, if I remember right, the removal of London Bridge; and to avoid the enormous expences incurred in keeping the piers in repair, which the velocity and weight of the water must always occasion:

“Where, gathering triple force, rapid and deep  
It boils, and wheels, and foams, and thunders, through.”

Other advantages of this substitute for London Bridge, he observes, would be, that of its admitting vessels of considerable burthen to reach Blackfriars Bridge, &c. And history informs us, that five arches of London Bridge were carried away by the ice, and that two, at another time, fell down. Much will be said on every bold speculation; but without considering my own opinion material, the following particulars respecting the building of Westminster Bridge, may not be at present inapplicable or useless. The completion of this bridge was retarded three years, by the following accident: The fifth pier, from the Westminster side, was discovered sinking at the very time it was thought that the whole was finished; stones fell out of the next arch; the arches which rested on the pier were obliged to be taken off, by replacing under them centres, like those on which they were built. To settle the sinking pier, it was then loaded with 12,000 tons of cannon and lead; the pier that had failed was eased of its burthen by a secret arch; and at midnight, Nov. 17, 1750, it was opened for public use: though, by a ludicrous blunder in dates, the Gentleman's Magazine, 1750, tells us, that the bridge was completed a year

before the first pile was driven. But the compiler of *Gephyrologia*, drew much useful information for his historical account of bridges, from this reputable work; in which we learn, that it was common for much company to assemble, at that time, with French horns, and entertain themselves with “the surprising echo in the arches.”

I have, before I read this particular, entertained a friend, by convincing him, that a person turning his face to the stone-work, may, without raising his voice, hold a conversation with another person on the opposite side of the road, each being under the recesses on the top of the bridge, and standing in a similar manner. To the arch before spoken of, the curious are sometimes allowed to descend, when the pavement happens to be raised by the workmen who come to inspect or repair it. Perhaps no bridge can be kept in better order than it is at present; and it will no doubt excite surprise to hear, that it was formerly thought necessary to protect the passengers in their way over it, by the employment of twelve watchmen every night. J. M. FLINDALL.

Lambeth, Oct. 14, 1811.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

IN the “Extracts from the Portfolio of a Man of Letters,” which are inserted in No. 217 of your Magazine, two alleged errors are pointed out in the rendering of Mark xiv. 51. by the authors of the improved version. Here, as in the greater part of their work, those authors have strictly adhered to the translation of the New Testament by the late Archbishop Newcome, who has not deviated in this instance from his usual accuracy.

If “a Man of Letters” had consulted the original, he would have seen that the word rendered *lay hold on*, is in the present tense, *κατασκευάζει*: and though colloquially we say “lay hold of a thing or person,” yet I take it to be the custom of our best and purest writers to combine with this verb the preposition *on*.

Permit me, before I conclude, to ask “a Man of Letters” by what authority he styles the youth spoken of in Mark xiv. 51. *the cinadus*? I refer him to the commentators for proof that such an application of the word is inaccurate and unwarrantable. N.

Sept. 9, 1811.

To

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

**C**OMPETITION seldom proves otherwise than beneficial to the public, though, by interfering with the profits of individuals, it often draws upon itself the enmity of those who, from having long enjoyed the monopoly of a lucrative concern, are accustomed to look with an eye of extreme jealousy upon every plan likely to encroach in the slightest degree upon their long-enjoyed profits; and every measure, by which a monopoly of any description is likely to be abolished, should always furnish an object of congratulation to the public: with pleasure, therefore, must the inhabitants of this immense city behold the rapid progress which the West Middlesex Water-Company are making in their works, since it will have the effect of introducing a proper degree of competition into the trade of furnishing to them the necessary and important article of water, which for many years has been almost wholly monopolized by the New River Company:—a company, however, which I by no means intend to accuse of having exercised, oppressively, the power which every monopoly bestows on its holders, and particularly the monopoly of so necessary and indispensable an article as water. But, though they may not have misused that power, yet, while they continued in the unrestrained possession of it, it was always liable to be abused, and the public were always exposed to the risk of having to pay for their commodity whatever price the company might think proper to exact; for, as water is an article which cannot be dispensed with, while it can be procured from only one source, there it must be obtained, be its price high or low. By the institution of a new company the monopoly will be destroyed, the power of extortion curbed, the public be freed from the risk of imposition, and the two companies will become a mutual check upon each other; the fear of throwing an advantage into the hands of a rival tending to keep each company within the bounds of moderation, and to endow them and their servants with attentiveness and civility. This new company, however, departing from the practice followed by its predecessors, of conveying the water through the hollowed trunks of trees, have adopted the use of iron, as a more durable material for the construction of their pipes, and this has either become the subject of real apprehension,

or has been made use of by interested individuals, for the purpose of arresting the progress of the company's works, and preventing their interference with the previously established water-companies. Some have asserted that the water, in its passage through these iron pipes, from its first entering them till it reaches the houses of the inhabitants of the metropolis, must remain so long in them as necessarily to acquire the properties which iron, when it sufficiently impregnates it, is known to communicate to water, and that the water will become wholly unfit for domestic purposes, and prove exceedingly injurious to the constitutions of those who may use it. Others object to the use of it, not from any apprehension of danger, but from the idea that the iron will alter the nature of the water, and communicate to it the quality of hardness, which will render it almost wholly unfit for culinary purposes, and entirely so for washing.

If these opinions be the result of actual apprehension, it is singular how general that feeling has become; if they be the invention of persons adverse to the prosperity of the new company, great must have been the industry with which the alarm has been spread, for in all parts of the town, and in persons in all stations in life, have I found the same opinions to prevail, respecting the effects of these iron pipes upon the water.

It is certainly true that the water must remain in the pipes, or be in progress through them, for a very considerable time, since, according to the company's advertisement, the water is obtained (I think) ten or twelve miles off, and must have some miles more to pass through them in its ramifications through the town, before it reaches the cisterns of our houses.

To guard the public against the danger of using this water, (if there be any danger in using it,) or (if there be none) to protect the new company from the effects of an erroneous opinion, whether springing from an ill-grounded apprehension, or the jealousy of a rival company, is certainly an important and desirable object, and I know of no better means of attaining it than by introducing the subject into your Magazine, as a question worthy of the attention of such of your correspondents whose acquaintance with the subject may enable them to answer it in a decisive and satisfactory manner.

October 14th, 1811.

H.  
For



*For the Monthly Magazine.*

QUERIES respecting VAPOUR BATHS.

1. **A**S vapour or steam baths have of late been much and deservedly recommended from their powerful and penetrating effects, especially in all chronic and obstinate rheumatic affections, it is a much wished-for object to ascertain, whether there is *any* and *what* difference in the vapour of *sea* and that of *fresh* water?

2. Sea-water being rendered fresh or sweet by distillation, does it alter the nature of the steam, so as to render it probable to cause any different effects in its medical application?

3. As two *inflammable gasses*, viz. the sulphurated hydrogen, and the ammoniacal gas, are miscible with water, it may be presumed that certain waters and natural springs, impregnated therewith, will have some good effects as medicinal baths; it is not probable that these waters, being reduced into vapour, and applied to medicinal purposes, will act with the same characteristic difference as the simple hot waters and their aeriform substances?

5. In like manner, as the following six uninflamable gasses, also miscible with water, viz.

Carbonic acid gas—Muriatic acid gas  
Sulphurous acid gas—Fluoric acid gas  
Phosphoric acid gas, and nitrous acid gas,

exist more or less in natural springs, and, as these waters are frequently applied both as warm-water baths and hot-vapour baths, is it not presumable that these gasses will penetrate *diseased parts*, and act with the same characteristic benefit as the simple vapour baths, by solving, dispersing, and expelling, diseased particles, and healing and invigorating the enfeebled organs.

*For the Monthly Magazine.*

POLITICAL ERRORS of the SPANISH WARFARE.

**E**VERY friend to liberty wishes success to our gallant, but unfortunate, allies, the Spaniards; and every friend to Great Britain must also know, that the emancipation of the Peninsula would be attended with commercial advantages, and many other probable benefits, of incalculable moment. It was not to be expected that the Spaniards could overcome the French, whose valour, Harry Fielding says, is reliance upon superior numbers, and whose perseverance, he adds, is like that of hunger, suspended, MONTHLY MAG. No. 219,

but not destroyed, by defeat. From causes, connected with the decay of national well-being in all respects, the Spaniards have done less than could in other circumstances have been prognosticated; and it may be useful to show some important errors into which they have fallen.

Popular associations are incapable of carrying on war.\* The Juntas should therefore have appointed one person of extreme caution; the kind of character which the Italians opposed to French impetuosity, in whom should have been lodged the supreme military power. The famous defence of Saragossa was indubitably owing to the personal merits of Palafox.

They have totally mistaken the proper method of defending a country against an invading enemy. From the time of the Romans, to the famous campaigns of Dumourier and Lord Wellington, the only proper and effectual plan for defeating the invasion of a powerful enemy, is the following: to take up an impregnable position, and never to fight, without a certainty of success; to throw garrisons only into towns of great strength; to deprive the enemy of subsistence by laying waste the country before them, and to save the whole kingdom by sacrificing one of the provinces. The success, indeed infallibility, of this plan is affirmed and well displayed by Robertson, Ch. V. anno 1536, 1554, 1557. Under the year 1522, he shows, that it was the method by which the French defended themselves against the English. The Spaniards seem also not to have known, that an irregular army is much easier led to battle, than induced to bear the fatigues of a campaign;† and that want of courage, according to Cæsar, results from inexperience in war. In omitting the Fabian system and training of their troops, they have therefore made the most unfortunate mistakes. To subject undisciplined troops to the forms of artful war, is a revival of the Pretender's errors, who thus repressed the native ferocity of the Highlanders, from which alone he could hope for success. Add to this, that recruits shudder at the fatigues of military life.‡

In their modes of desultory warfare, against regular troops, they seem not to have known the policy of eternally fatiguing them, by retreating, when they

\* Robert. Ch. V. anno 1522.

† Goldsm. Engl. Hist. Lett. 52.

‡ Liv. 23, 19.

pressed on to attack, and again appearing in their rear. Tacfarinas thus insulted and despised the wearied and disappointed Romans.\* The French should have been harrassed in passing long and narrow defiles,† which appears to have been sometimes, but not sufficiently, done. If the Spanish soldiers were dispirited, they should be wearied with drudgery and labour, an expedient of Sylla, that they might give the preference to danger. Sertorius, instead of standing still, was always in motion, and making new levies: he harrassed the rear of the Romans, and cut off their convoys. He made no use of retiring to towns and enduring sieges, but when he wanted to secure a safe retreat for his troops, and time to raise fresh forces. He made his appearance at different places almost at the same time, and by drawing the Romans from one action to another, obliged them to divide. By occupying woody and marshy countries, the Spaniards could elude successful pursuit.‡ Wasting the country is a desperate, but most effectual, method of defence.§ The exclusive use of animal food would be productive of solid advantages. Corn is a bulky and perishable commodity, and requires carts and horses, but cattle can follow in flocks and herds.||

This idea has not been sufficiently acted upon, so far as concerns the removal of cattle, upon which the French must principally of course subsist. Unwilling to repose on so momentous a subject, upon mere hypothetical grounds, I beg to adduce some passages from Gibbon, which appears to be in point. They vindicate the system adopted by Lord Wellington, and show that it has succeeded in enterprizes fully as desperate. "A people ruined by oppression, and indolent from despair, can no longer supply a numerous army with the means of luxury, or even of subsistence."¶ If so, it is not improbable that the difficulties of the French may ultimately become insuperable. "The Roman generals, whose army would have been consumed by the repetition of severe contests, embraced the more rational plan of destroying the Goths, by the want and pressure of their own multitudes.\*\* The most skilful evolutions, the firmest courage,

are scarcely sufficient to extricate a body of foot, encompassed on an open plain by superior numbers of horse.\* The guerilla service would therefore be more advantageous, if a larger number were cavalry. In short, the system by which Theodosius exterminated the Goths, appears highly deserving attention, in the present case. "The Romans, being placed in secure stations, were thus insensibly emboldened by the confidence of their own safety. From these secure stations, they were encouraged to make frequent sallies on the Barbarians; and, as they were seldom allowed to engage, without some decisive superiority, either of ground or numbers, their enterprizes were for the most part successful, and they were soon convinced, by their own experience, of the possibility of vanquishing their invincible enemies. The detachments of those separate garrisons were gradually united into small armies; the same cautious measures were pursued, according to an extensive and well-concerted plan of operations; the events of each day added strength and spirit to the Roman arms; and the artful diligence of the emperor, who circulated the most favourable reports of the success of the war, contributed to subdue the pride of the Barbarians, and to animate the hopes and courage of his subjects. The republic had formerly been saved by the delays of Fabius, and while the splendid trophies of Scipio, in the field of Zama, attract the eyes of posterity, the camps and marches of the dictator among the hills of Campania, may claim a juster proportion of the solid and independent fame which the general is not compelled to share, either with fortune or with his troops. The deliverance and peace of the Roman provinces, was the work of prudence rather than of valour."† Good too might be derived from bringing the French to action during the Siesta.

The inundation of the Emperor Napoleon, will doubtless consist of burning Lava: possibly the extermination of the Spaniards is meditated, and the Fabian system is undoubtedly the most eligible to defeat his views. The expulsion of the French from St. Domingo, was effected by the following means: The blacks compelled them to fight for two or three hours, during the heat of the meridian sun. The next day, at the

\* Tac. Ann. iii. 21. † Plut. in Lucullus.

‡ Cæs. B. Gall. L. 5. § Gibbon, c. 24.

|| Id. c. 26. ¶ Id. c. 11. \*\* Id. c. 26.

\* Gibbon, c. 26. † C. 26.



same hours, they again brought them into action. This process they continued for a succession of days. The result was, that disease soon rendered the greater numbers non-effectives. If Buonaparte be compelled by famine to divide his troops, successive actions in the above manner would more speedily, than is supposed, render the second Punic war as abortive as the first, provided as before observed, the Fabian system be adopted, till his concentrated army is forced to disperse; and the heat of Spain, is far beyond the climate of France.

Conceiving that the glory and interest of England are equally concerned in this grand design, I trust in my opinions, for the candid acceptation of patriotic minds, even though it is to be feared that, the cause is hopeless.

E. F. G.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

AS I am persuaded of your desire to furnish the readers of your valuable Magazine with strictly accurate infor-

mation, I take the liberty of correcting what appears to me an error in page 141, of your thirty-second volume. An original letter is there given, which purports to be the production of Dr. Samuel Clarke, by whom, in common, probably with most of your readers, I at first conceived to be meant the celebrated rector of St. James's. But the date, the sentiments, and the style, soon convinced me that, it must have proceeded from a very different pen: who was the real author, will be seen in the following short extracts from "The Non-conformist's Memorial," 2d. edit. vol. 1, 301, &c.

"Samuel Clark, M.A.—Soon after his ejection, he settled at Wycombe, in Bucks. He died February 24, 1701, aged 75."

What is still more decisive, a quotation is afterwards made from the very letter which has occasioned these remarks.

"Of Mr. Humphrey, to whom he writes it, an account will be found in the same useful publication," (vol. iii. page 190, &c.)

N.

## MEMOIRS AND REMAINS OF EMINENT PERSONS.

MEMOIRS of FERDOUSSI and HAFEZ, the celebrated Persian Poets; from a Persian MS. by DOULETSCHAH BEN AL-AEDDOULET ALOAZI ALSAMARCANDI, in the National Library at Paris, by M. SILVESTRE DE SACY, now first published in England.

ALL the learned agree, that, from the first establishment of Islamism, no poet has appeared, whose genius has equalled that of Ferdoussi, or rivalled him in the beauty and eloquence of his compositions. His poem entitled *Schah-nameh* is the most decisive proof of his superiority, since, during a space of 500 years, no writer has produced a work, equal to this *chef-d'œuvre*. So justly has another poet said, "May I be regarded as an infidel, if there be any Persian poet who has struck his coin in the mint of Ferdoussi; Eloquence and the Art of Poetry, precipitated from the throne, were crawling upon the ground,—Ferdoussi took them by the hand, and again seated them upon the throne." Azizi has said, in the same sense, "Three men have been raised by poetry to the rank of prophet, although Mahomet has said that there will be no prophet after him. The epic, the ode, and love-song, have assured this rank to Ferdoussi, An-

veri, and Saadi." The only rival, however, who can dispute the pretensions of Ferdoussi, is Nazami.

The proper name of Ferdoussi is Hassan, son of Ishak Scherefschah. In some works he has only the name of Scherefschah. He was of a family of peasants, in the territory of Touss. Some say that he was born in a village named Rizan, dependant upon that town; others, that his father was attached to the service of Souriben-Moazz, surnamed Amid Khorrassan, in quality of gardener, and charged with the culture of an estate, which Souri possessed in the suburb of Touss; that this estate, which consisted of a canal, and four gardens, bore the name of Ferdoussi, whence our poet derived the same appellation. However this be, Ferdoussi, having experienced some vexation from the governor of Touss, went to Gazna to make his complaints to the court, and obtain justice. He staid some time at the court of Sultan Mahmoud, without being able to terminate the business upon which he came; and, as he was not able to defray his daily expences, he made verses for all manner of people, and thus earned his subsistence. He ardently desired the acquaintance of the poet Ansari; but the rank which that poet

poet held in the court, did not permit Ferdoussi to have access to him. One day, however, he dexterously got into the company of Ansari, who had with him then the poets Adsjeti and Ferrakhi, his pupils. When Ansari perceived him, he was surprised to see a man in the garb of a peasant, and said, "My friend, poets only ought to mix in the society of poets."—"I have already," replied Ferdoussi, "began to make some progress in the art." Then Ansari, having recited this verse, "The brilliancy of your cheeks effaces that of the moon." Adsjeti said, "The rose in the midst of the parterre has nothing comparable to your charms;" and Ferrakhi added, "Your eyelids pierce the cuirass, and penetrate even to the bottom of the heart." Immediately Ferdoussi took up the word, and ended the quatrain with this verse: "Like the victorious lance of Kiou in the day of Pescheh." All the parties present were charmed with this happy impromptu; and Ansari said, "You have answered extremely well: have you read the history of the ancient kings?"—"Yes," answered Ferdoussi: "I have with me the history of the old monarchs of Persia." Then Ansari proposed, in order to try him, some more difficult verses; and, having discovered his genius, excused himself for the manner in which he had spoken before he knew him, and admitted him into his society. The sultan Mahmoud had long before solicited Ansari to put into verse the history of the ancient kings of Persia. The poet excused himself always by pleading the multitude of his avocations; and perhaps he was conscious of not possessing talent sufficient for so grand a work. As yet he had found no person capable of undertaking it: at last he thought of proposing it to Ferdoussi, who willingly assented. Ansari hastened to communicate it to the sultan; he informed him of the uncommon talents of the young poet, and the hope which he entertained of his ability to execute it with success. "Make him then compose," says Mahmoud, "some verses in honour of me." Ansari executed the sultan's order, and Ferdoussi extemporaneously composed this distich: "When the child has his lips yet moistened with the milk of his mother, the first word which he pronounces in his cradle is the name of Mahmoud." This distich much pleased Mahmoud; and he no longer hesitated to impose upon Ferdoussi the task which had been offered. He ordered him a lodging in the interior of his palace, gave

him a pension, and assigned him every requisite for his maintenance. Ferdoussi passed four years at Gazna, occupied in the composition of *Schah-nameh*. Afterwards he obtained permission to return to Touss, his native place; and, after having passed another four years without interruption of his labour, returned to Gazna, and presented the sultan with four parts of his poem. Mahmoud was highly pleased, and Ferdoussi continued his labour with the same ardour. The sultan from time to time gave him other marks of his recollection of him, and satisfaction. Ferdoussi also composed some verses in honour of Khodja Ahmed ben Hassan Meimendi, who had the charge of supplying his necessities; but he did nothing to merit the good graces of Ayyar, one of the most intimate confidants of Mahmoud. Ayyar became jealous, and, to avenge the slight of Ferdoussi, insinuated to the sultan that the poet was attached to the sect of the Kafedhites, schismatics who did not acknowledge Abubecr, Omar, and Othman, for legitimate successors of Mahomet. Mahmoud was a bitter enemy of this sect, and held it in horror. He then began to change his sentiments concerning Ferdoussi; and, having sent for him, severely reproached him, and said, "I know you are a Kafedhite, and I will have you crushed under the feet of my elephants, as an example to the rest of your brethren." The poet fell at the feet of the sultan, protesting that he was a Sunnite and orthodox; and that he had been calumniated with the sultan." The latter replied, "The town of Touss has always given birth to the most zealous partizans of this impious doctrine; I much wish to pardon you, upon condition that you renounce your errors." From that time Ferdoussi always lived in fear of the prejudices of the sultan; and Mahmoud never had a good opinion of him. Notwithstanding, the poet, having concluded the *Schah-nameh*, presented it to Mahmoud: he flattered himself with being richly recompensed with obtaining some estate and dignity, and being admitted to the intimacy of Mahmoud. The prejudice which Mahmoud had conceived against him, was the cause why he only gave him 60,000 pieces of silver, in the ratio of one piece for every verse of the *Schah-nameh*. Ferdoussi found this recompense very inferior to what he thought he had a right to expect: nevertheless, he took the 60,000 drachms, and, having gone to the baths, gave 20,000 of them in payment to the master



master of the baths; gave another 20,000 for the purchase of some glasses of a kind of beer called *Sakka*, and distributed the remaining 20,000 in alms. Afterwards he concealed himself in the town of Gazna, and, having obtained, by means of the librarian of Mahmoud, the copy of the *Schah-nameh*, which he had offered, he inserted in it some verses, which contained a satire upon the sultan. Among the verses were these: "I have employed many years in the composition of this poem, and I expected, from the magnificence of the sultan, that a crown and a treasure would be the recompence of my labour. If the king had been the son of a king, he would have put a crown upon my head; but as he is not of noble origin, he cannot bear the names of heroes." He staid four years concealed at Gazna; and afterwards secretly staid some time in the house of Aboulmaali, a bookseller. Mahmoud having sent some persons to look for him, and these people having published in every town the subject of their commission, Ferdoussi departed to Touss, with much difficulty and inquietude; and, as he saw that he was no longer in safety, he bade adieu to his relatives and family, and took refuge in Rostamdar. The lieutenant of the province of Djordjan, for Minotchehr, son of Cabous, was then governor of Rostamdar. Ferdoussi having fled to him, he received him kindly, and offered him 160 mithcals (a mithcal is  $1\frac{1}{2}$  drachma) to delete from *Schah-nameh* the satire which he had composed against Mahmoud. Ferdoussi agreed to it, and returned to Touss, where he lived in oblivion, and so remained till his old age.

Notwithstanding, Mahmoud, in the course of one of his Indian expeditions, upon writing a letter to the king of Delhi, turned towards Ahmed ben-Hassan Meimendi, and said to him, "If this Indian does not submit to my orders, nor conform to my wishes, what resolution must I take?" Meimendi answered him in a verse from the *Schah-nameh*. The sultan, then recollecting with regret the injustice which he had committed to Ferdoussi, asked what was become of him? Meimendi seized the opportunity, and told him, that the poet was become old and infirm, and lived in poverty and oblivion, at Touss, his native place. The sultan immediately ordered that they should load twelve camels with indigo, for a present to Ferdoussi. When the camels arrived at the gate of Touss,

which is upon the side of the river, the body of Ferdoussi was carrying out at the same gate, for interment. They took the presents to his sister, but she refused them, saying, "I have nothing to do with the riches of kings."

Ferdoussi died in the year 411 of the Hegira, 1020-1 of the Christian era: his tomb is in the town of Touss, near the place named Mezar Abbassia; it is now a place frequented by pilgrims. It is said, that the Scheik Aboulcassem Korkani refused to make the accustomed prayers for Ferdoussi, because that poet had celebrated the praises of the Magi; but the night following saw Ferdoussi in Paradise, elevated to a great degree of glory. He asked him, how he had merited such a distinguished rank? The poet answered, on account of a verse in which he had celebrated the glory and unity of God.

#### LIFE OF KHODJA HAFEZ SCHIRAZI.

**H**AFEZ is generally considered a prodigy of eloquence. His works include a multitude of things, which are beyond the understanding of man. He always affects enigmatical expressions, and his style bears the stamp of the sentiments of a *fakir*; hence he was denominated *Lessan-ulgayb*, i. e. mysterious tongue. His style of writing is simple, and without constraint; but it always conceals a grand sense, and profound and sublime thoughts. Poetry was the least of the talents of Hafez; he excelled in a circle of sciences, in knowledge of the Koran, and all the exterior and interior branches of learning. The Seid Cassemalanwair, himself a Library, held Hafez in the highest esteem, and read his poetry without intermission. It has always been the delight of the greatest men, and most distinguished literati.

The proper name of Khodja Hafez is Schemseddin Mohammed. He was celebrated in the province of Fars, and at Schiraz, in the reign of the family of Mozaffer: but he had always the greatest contempt for the world, and its good things. He lived without ambition and constraint, as he says himself, "O thou, who art intoxicated with wine, and robed in a dress which glitters all over with gold, when you pass by me, give a salutation to Hafez, who wears only a habit of woollen." The usual society of Hafez was that of dervises and monks; sometimes, however, he mixed with persons of rank and quality, and, by means of the amenity and suppleness of his character,

racter, he mingled with the gayest young people, and equally pleased every body. His poetry consists only in songs, which have been collected after his death. Two or three here follow, which show the mind of this Oriental Anacreon.

"Young man, pour some wine into my glass; for the cup of the tulip is full of the brilliant colour of that liquor. Why all this frivolous discourse? Why not cease your insensate words? Leave that fierceness and proud disdain. Remember that Time has consumed the glittering robe of the Cæsars, and the crown of the Kayanian monarchs has fallen into dust. The short sigh of the zephyr may teach you how fleeting is youth. Pour me out, young man, that salutary medicine, which heals the chagrins of the mind. Trust not to the deceitful caresses of Time, and his seductive attractions; woe to him who does not guard against his malice. Give me, give me, a glass of that liquor, that we may not draw upon us the just reproaches due to Avarice. Use all the gifts of Fortune to procure the juice of the vine. Will the morose and austere leave any thing behind them?

O Hafez! your verses, although written in Persian, are spread over Egypt, and Syria, even to the Greek empire, and Rei."

#### ANOTHER SONG.

"Two affectionate friends, and two glasses of old wine, a tranquil indolence, a book, and the shade of a grove, are blessings which I would not sacrifice for all the happiness of this world and the other, though all mankind should fall at my feet, to persuade me to renounce them. Whoever sacrifices the happiness of a life peaceable, and without ambition for the gifts of fortune, is an insensate, who sells Joseph for a paltry sum. In the day of misfortune we must triumph over sorrow by a cup full of wine, for there is nobody in whom we can place confidence. Amidst the whirlwinds, which combat in this garden, we cannot distinguish the rose from the jessamine. Come with me! neither your austere piety nor my libertinism will change any thing in the state of the universe. Have patience, O my heart; the master of the world will not abandon this precious gem to the destructive hands of the author of all evil. The world is corrupted; its constitution is ruined. O Hafez! what in this misfortune would avail the skill of the most wise physician, and the advice of the most rigid Brahman."

It is mentioned, that the Sultan Ahmed, who reigned at Bagdad, passionately desired to draw Hafez to that place; but, however pressing the desires which he expressed to the poet, he could never prevail upon him to quit his country; he preferred a morsel of dry bread,

in the place where he had been used to live, and had no desire of seeing a strange country. He sent nevertheless the following song,\* written in honour of the Sultan Ahmed.

"Praises to the all-powerful God, for the virtues with which he has enriched Ahmed Awis Hassan Ilkhani, the king, son of a king, emperor and shoot of an imperial family, that we may justly call the soul of the world! If the moon had not begun to exist before your birth, the prophet would not have needed, in order to prove his mission, to separate it in two! You are the prodigy of the power of Mahomet, and the most excellent gift of divine goodness; in you are united glory of birth, splendour of virtue, and all which conciliates affection. Far from thee be the pernicious looks of the evil eye;\* it is you who are my soul, it is you who are the object of my love. It is not to the roses of Persia that the flower of my life owes its bloom and its beauty. Long live the Tigris, whose waters bathe the walls of Bagdad, and the sweet odour of its vines. You wound the heart like a fine head of hair upon a handsome face. The power of Chosroes and the glory of Genghizkan were united to give thee birth."

Hafez had also a mind fertile in repartee and agreeable pleasantry; many of them are preserved, and the following is one instance.

The Emir Timour Courcan, having become master of the province of Fars, put Schah Mansour to death. Hafez was then living; Timour sent for him, and, when he was present, said, "I have subjugated with this sword the greatest part of the earth, and I have depopulated a large number of towns and provinces to augment the glory and riches of Samarcand and Bokhara, which are the usual places of my residence, and the seat of my empire. Notwithstanding, you, who are but a contemptible man, you pretend to give Samarcand and Bokhara, in return for a small black mote, which raises the beauty of a handsome face, as you have said in one of your verses, 'If this young beauty of Schiraz would accept the homage of my heart, I would give Samarcand and Bokhara, for that mote which augments her charms.'" Hafez kissed the ground before the prince, and said, "Alas! prince, it is through this extravagance of

\* This is a very common superstition; but Mr. Douce's admirable notes upon Shakespeare are so well known as to render it necessary only to refer the reader to them. Vol. i. p. 493. seq. Tr.



mine that I am become so poor, as you now see me to be." This repartee so pleased Timour, that, instead of reproaching him, he treated him graciously.

Khodja Hafez Schirazi died in the year 791 (anno 1391-2 of the Christian era) and was buried in the musella,\*

\* In the campayna around the large towns of Persia, is a place of prayer, where the musulmen assemble on certain occasions for their public worship. *Voyag. della Valle, T.*

(i. e. oratory) of Schiraz. When the Sultan Aboulcassem Babour Behadur seized this town, Mohammed Mamai, one of his principal officers, built a magnificent edifice upon the tomb of Hafez. It still subsists, but at some distance from the town. A description of it may be seen in Pietro della Valle, and Niebuhr.

iv. p. 409, V. 339, *Specim. Poet. Persicæ*, p. 65.

## ORIGINAL LETTERS.

FROM the LATE REV. GILBERT WAKEFIELD to MR. PYCHES, on the PROSPECTUS of his DICTIONARY.

Sir, Hackney, July 15, 1796.

I FEEL myself honoured by your opinion of my ability to contribute to such an absolute and most important desideratum, as a complete Dictionary of the English Language. The entire devotion of my time to my own pursuits, and the necessity of this devotion for my subsistence, renders it impossible for me to contribute, as I could wish, to this great undertaking. What few observations have been noted on the margin of my Johnson, shall at any time be at your service; but they are scarcely worth the trouble of extracting. Give me leave, however, to suggest one most important remark; an ignorance or neglect of which, has ruined, and rendered ridiculous, every dictionary that I have yet seen; not to mention the extreme prolixity to which this absurdity or inattention has given rise.

It may be relied upon as a general and almost a universal truth, that no word has more senses than two: a literal or proper, and a translated or figurative signification. Now, when Johnson and others have sometimes ramified meanings mistakenly into a dozen or twenty, who does not see the immense waste of time and paper in this respect? to overlook the general futility and falsehood of such idle discriminations. First, let the original and proper signification with its etymology be given and exemplified; then, the translated meaning in all its varieties. The shades of them, and their progressive explanation, so as to show their immediate rise through all their stages from the root, will constitute a most valuable and philosophical employment, of immense incalculable utility to

literature. This subject, as now inadequately and briefly stated, has been frequently agitated in my mind; and sure I am, that no dictionary can be truly valuable, but by a sacred observance of the rule here laid down.

I am, Sir,

With great respect and the best wishes for your undertaking,

Your obedient servant,  
GILBERT WAKEFIELD.

EXTRACT.

SIR WM. BOSWELL to SIR THOMAS ROE.  
Hague, 14 June, 1639.

HAVING written thus far before dinner, and coming to conclude my letter, I fell into memory of a story, which my lord of Dorchester, not long before his death, for a condimentum of my public service here, told me.—That being ambassador into France with my lords of Carlisle and Holland, the virtuous duchess of Chevreuse came to give him a visit apart in his lodging, found him in his night-gown, cap of consideration, and dumps dolorous; upon which she asked him what he ailed: and he answered, that he was perplexed to see the public affairs in hand go on so ill: to which she replied—Y'bien, Monsr. Estez donc si foli de vous tourmenter de public.—Adieu, Monsr. Cani dicto abiens. Neither could all the intreaties his lordship could use, move her to stay, or speak one word more for that time.

A. GORGES to CECYL.

Ex. MSS. *Ashmolean*, vol. 1929, p. 116.  
Honourable Sr

I cannot chuse but advertyse you of a straunge tragedye y<sup>t</sup> this day had lyke to have fallen owte between the Captayne of the Guarde and the Lyuetennant of the Ordennance, if I had not by greate chaunce

chance comm in the very instant to have turned it into a comedye:—for, upon the report of her Maj<sup>tie</sup>'s being att St. George Carye's, St. W. Rawley having gazed and syghed a long tyme at hys studye window, frō whence he myght discerne the barges and boates aboute the Blackfryers stayres, soodaynly he brake owte into a great distemper, and sware y<sup>e</sup> hys enemyes hadd of purpose brought hyr Ma<sup>tie</sup> thither to breake his gaule in sounder w<sup>th</sup> Tantalus' torment; that, when shee went a waye, he myght see hys deathe before hys eyes, w<sup>th</sup> many such like concepts. And as a mann transported w<sup>th</sup> passion, he sware to St. George Carye that he wolde disguise hymselfe, and gett into a payr of oares to ease his mynde but with a syght of the Queene, or els he protested hys harte wolde breake: But the trusty jayler wold non of y<sup>e</sup>, for displeasing the hygher powers as he sayde, w<sup>th</sup> he more respected, than the feeding of his humor; and so flattlye refused to permit hym. But, in conclusyon upon this dispute, they fell flatt owte to coleryck outrageous wordes, w<sup>th</sup> stryving and struggling at the doores, y<sup>e</sup> all lameness was forgotten, and in the furye of the conflict, the jayler had hys newe periwigge torne off his crowne; and yet heare the battle ended not, for at last they had gotten owt daggers, w<sup>th</sup> when I sawe, I played the styckler betweene them, and I purchased such a rappe on my knockles, y<sup>e</sup> I wysshed both theyr pates broken, and so w<sup>th</sup> much adoo they stayed theyr brawle to see my bloodyed fyngers. Att the fyrste I was readye to breake w<sup>th</sup> laughinge to see these too so scramble and brawle like madd men, untill I sawe the iron walkyng, and then I dyd my beste to apease the fury. As yet, I cannot reconcytle them by anye p<sup>er</sup>suasions, for St. Walt. swares y<sup>e</sup> he shall hate hym for so restrayning hym frō the syght of his M<sup>tie</sup>, whylst he lyves, for y<sup>e</sup> he knewe not (as he sayd) whether ever he shall see hyr agayn, when she is gown the progresse. And St. George on hys syde swears y<sup>e</sup> he shold lose hys longinge than y<sup>e</sup> he wolde drawe on hyme her Maj<sup>tie</sup>'s displeasure by such lybarty. Thus they continew in mallyce & smartynge, but I am sure all the smarte lyghted on me.—I cannot tell

whether I shold more allowe of the passionate lover or the trusty jaylor: But y<sup>e</sup> y<sup>e</sup> selfe had seene it as I dyd, you wold have byn as hartely merry & sorry as evar you weare in all your lyfe for so shorte a tyme. I praye you pardou my hasty wrytten narration w<sup>th</sup> I acquaynt you w<sup>th</sup>, hopyng you will be y<sup>e</sup> peace maker: butt good St. lett no body knowe heareof, for I feare St. W. Rawley wyle shortly growe to an Orlando Furioso, if the Bryght Angelica p<sup>er</sup>severe agaynst hym a little longer.

Y<sup>e</sup> Honour's humbly to be commanded,  
A. GORGES.

London. In haste this Wensdaye.

If you lett the Q: Mag<sup>ty</sup> know hereof, as you thinck good be it so, but otherwyse good St. keep it secret for theyr credytt, for they know not of my discourse, w<sup>th</sup> I could wish her Maj<sup>tie</sup> knew.

Superscribed,  
To the Honourable St. Robert Cecyl,  
Knight of hyr Ma<sup>ties</sup> Prevy Councell.  
(In another hand.)

26 Julij, 1592. M<sup>r</sup>. A. Gorges to my M<sup>r</sup>.

THE EARL OF STRAFFORD, FROM UTRECHT.  
7 March, 1713.

Now the poor king (of Prussia) is dead, the world will begin to speak well of him, and really he had a great many good qualities: He was good-natured and affable; he was generous and just; he loved his children and people; he was magnificent and charitable, and has left many monuments of great value, which will make him remembered hereafter. He was a great encourager of arts and sciences. He both made commerce and industry flourish among his people, and has really rendered his family and dominions greater than he found them, without ever having ventured or risqued their ruin. He had some faults, as no man is perfect; his chief were being passionate and suspicious, which was a handle ill-designing people laid hold upon; and, working upon his easy temper, made him do violent things, which, I am satisfied, he almost as soon repented as he did them: but those who had power to make him do them, had power to persuade him it was a mark of weakness and irresolution to retract.

\* \* Communications of Original Letters of Eminent Persons are always acceptable.

SCARCE



## SCARCE TRACTS, WITH EXTRACTS AND ANALYSES OF SCARCE BOOKS.

*It is proposed in future to devote a few Pages of the Monthly Magazine to the Insertion of such Scarce Tracts as are of an interesting Nature, with the Use of which we may be favoured by our Correspondents; and under the same Head to introduce Analyses of Scarce and Curious Books.*

*A Dying Father's last Legacy to an Only Child, or Mr. Hugh Peters' Advice to his Daughter, written a few days before his Execution.*

(Continued from p. 249.)

20. I add hereunto your case, under cross providences: yea, such as where promises seem to speak one thing, and Providence another; under which the best saints have had great and strange sinkings of spirit; for which you have *Sibbs, Burroughs*, and others to help.

My poor thoughts also are these for case and cure; when *Job* faints, *Job* 4, 5. When *David* chides his soul, *Psal.* 42. When *Heman* is even distracted, *Psal.* 88, 15. *Jacob* will not be comforted, *Gen.* 37 35, and so divers. This great dissention springs from either the overweening some comforts we enjoy, our overvaluing them breeds much trouble in the loss of them: so *David* with his *Ab-salom*; or from the surprizall being sudden and unexpected; a prison at first uncouth, in time easie and sweet; where a mortified heart grows suited to it: (to this I could speak much) or else it may spring from some secret weight God may put into this change of Providence, which we are not aware of; and so the scale grows heavy with some lead hanging at the bottom unseen: a small thing troubles more than a greater: the former we apply to our own strength in it, but for the other to God's. Or, lastly, it may spring from the dispensation itself; as when the cross is heavy, or multiplied, or of long continuance, or toucheth some noble part; as wounds that touch the liver, heart, brain, &c. Nay, I must tell you, when we make our case worse than God doth, as by our refusing the Lord's comforts, which *Jacob* did. *Gen.* 37, or where we let loose the reins of passion, as *David*, *Oh my son, my son*, &c. Or when we drown all our present enjoyments in that one cross providence, which is too near the spirit of *Haman*, who crost by *Mordecai*, slights all his favours at court, and dies upon the other.

21. And if you ask me (after all) what you shall do with your fears to which  
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your sex and condition prompt you? you shall have what I know, though the Lord *Jesus* answers all to his little flock when he says, *fear not*; yea, more particularly, *fear not them that can only kill the body*, and destroy that. You must know that your question will mainly ly about base and unwarrantable fears, which have those roots; either (when out of this fear) you are loth to part with that the Lord would have you let go, or would part with that the Lord would have you keep: as when you wrangle about some corruption, especially which is dear unto you, and hath some great disadvantage attending your throwing it away. These kind of fears are accompanied with these mischiefs. As you will be unwilling to know your duty, so you will be unwilling to practice it when you know it: yea, not only so, but (through fear) be as unable, as unwilling: like that trembling king at the hand-writing he saw. The inconveniences are very many, and the sins not few that follow it. The cure in general, even for *Peter*, who (by it) denied his master, is this, *that whoever fears to sin, never sins by fear*: and more particularly, *the absence of some good you desire, or the coming on of some evil, draws out this fear*: therefore make much of this rule: be ever possess of some good, that may answer the taking away of what you may lose, which is the presence and favour of God in Christ: in the night the waking child in the cradle is quiet at the nurses coming to it, because there is more of comfort in the nurse, than fear in the dark.

22. And if the evil you fear, and a day of affliction come upon you, then my counsel is, (bear with the feebleness of it in all) take that rule, *Eccles.* 7, 14 *In that evil day, or day of your distresses, you must consider*; which is (as the word bears) by solemn and diligent thoughtfulness to take things asunder, especially sorrows and sins. For the little needle will draw a long tail of thread after it; little sins may be followed with great sorrows, to set you at your work.

23. Though in part I have hinted something about *errors*, yet in this age and juncture, I need let you know what  
2 Y I know,

I know, since the importunity of *error* hath brought forth so many obliquities, and occasioned so much scandal to religion the world thorowt.

And because many have touch'd her-upon (as you see in their writings,) and many more *polimicks* and *disputes* are printed than profitable, every party striving their own advancement; this I have said, this I must say, that whoso departs from those fundamentals profest, and dyed upon by the saints and martyrs since the reformation and departure from *popery*, need to have his opinion written in stars: for if an angel bring another gospel, he or it may not be received, that shall contradict what we have received already from the Lord Jesus. It is a continuing word, Oh that it might abide in us, and with us!

Therefore stand in awe of God, and fear him always; hold to the word as to life, question not truths; look to your company; value the meanest ordinance; you will need all. Be very low and humble before the Lord, and grow in grace, 2 Pet. 3, 18. (my dear child.)

24. And because the first child that appears in view of this *Jesabel*, the mother of mischief (*Error*) so called by John, Rev. 2. 20. is about the *Sabbath*; either wholly slighting it, or count it

*Jewish*; or our day not the right day, not the seventh, yea that every day is a *sabbath*, with the like; I mean besides all such as prophanely look upon it as a days of sport, pleasure, and vanity: I think it is my duty to charge you, (as ever you mean or hope to enjoy that everlasting rest hereafter) that you would value the *sabbath*. Read *Dod* and others about it.

I do not remember that I have ever met with a true godly gracious soul, that lived above or beyond this.

Do you keep on, and gather home all affections to wait upon the work, and let the day be dear to you. *The God of sabbath be yours*, (dear child.)

25. The premises considered, I should a little open what I mean by *free grace*, to which I send you so often for succour in cases; and truly it hath been much spoken of, and as much abused, as if men from thence might take leave for any evil; and on the other hand also, filth cast upon men that have labour'd to hold it forth; for which Dr. *Crisp* suffered also, and some of that mind, who meant faithfully to the church of Christ, and have written much for the abasement of the creature, and lifting up grace.

[To be concluded in our next.]

## *Extracts from the Portfolio of a Man of Letters.*

### TITLES OF BOOKS.

IN the National Library at Paris is a MS. (N. 2408) labelled "*A Dictionary of the Old and New Testament.*" M. de Rochefort examined it, and found in it nothing, or almost nothing, concerning either of the scriptures.

### ENGLISH DOMINIONS IN FRANCE.

Invasions of French territory have been usually deemed the pure results of ambition in our kings. Amelyard, in his MS. Chronicle, says, that it was the market which the English found for their woollen manufactures, and the facility of further conveying them into Spain, &c. by this channel, induced the English to try "*de toutes manieres et par menées secretes, et par la force ouverte, des recourier la domination.*" Yet our foreign trade is said to commence with Elizabeth's reign.

### TALBOT.

We all know the character of this warrior in Shakespeare, and our national chronicles. Amelyard pretends, that when wounded, he begged a ar-

ter, and offered large sums for his ransom, but could not obtain it, from the hatred against him through cruelties which he had committed. This last pretext seems to have been the political *ruse* employed by the French to stimulate resistance to this illustrious general.

### CANABUTZA,

A Cretan, who lived in the 14th cent. in a manuscript dissertation, affirms, that Cleopatra understood the transmutation of metals, and the philosopher's stone!

DEMANDS AND DESIRES OF LORD FAIRFAX AND GENERAL COUNCELL OF OFFICERS, TO THE RIGHT HONORABLE THE LORD-MAIOR, AND COURT OF ALDERMEN, &c.

On Friday, December 7th, 1648, Col. Dean entered the city with a party of horse and foot, and seized on the treasures in Goldsmith's Hall, and Weaver's Hall, for the payment of the soldiery during their residence hereabouts: another party also marched to the sessions house in



in the Old Bayley, where they demanded the person of Major-general Brown; but the lord maior engaged for his forth-coming, and gave a satisfactory answer to the officers who came to seize his person. From thence they marched to Guildhall, and other places in the city, deporting themselves with great civility, and, in obedience to the commands of the lord general, quartered at Paul's, Blackfriars, and other places adjacent. His excellency likewise sent a declaratory message to the lord maior, in order to the proceedings of the soldiery, a copy whereof followeth:

MY LORD,

Having sent so often to you for the arrears due from the city, and desired sums of money to be advanced by you, far short of the sums due from you, yet I have been delayed and denied, to the hazard of the army and the prejudice of others in the suburbs on whom they are quartered; whereof I thought fit to seize the said treasures, and to send some forces into the city to quarter there, untill I may be satisfied the arrears due unto the army; and if this seem strange to you, 'tis no less then that our forces have been ordered to do by parliament in the several counties of the kingdom where assessments have not been paid; and there to continue untill they have been paid; and, here give me leave to tell you, the counties of the kingdom have borne free quarter, and that in great measure for want of your paying your arrears equally with them. Wherefore these ways, if they dislike you, yet they are meerly long of yourselves, and are of as great regret to me and the army as yourselves, we wishing not only the good and prosperity of your city, but that things may be so carried towards you as may give no cause of jealousy. I thought fit to let you know, that if you shall take speedy course to supply us with 40,000*l.* forthwith, according to my former desire, and provide speedily what also is in arrears, I shall not only cause the monies in the treasures to be not made use of, but leave them to be disposed as right they might, and also cause my forces to be withdrawn from being in any sort troublesome or chargeable to the city, and let the world judge wether this be not just and equal dealing with you.

I rest, my lord,

Your affectionate servant,

J. FAIRFAX.

Another extract follows:

His excellency hath sent a message to the aldermen of London, requiring them to provide and make provision for the soldiery, in order to their accommodation for bedding, &c. to be equally apportioned upon the several divisions within their wards, and upon the several householders that are of ability to furnish the same.

#### PAPER MONEY.

The origin of this species of circulating medium is perhaps of higher antiquity than has been hitherto suspected. The Chinese, who appear to have anticipated so many of our most curious and useful inventions, seem also to have a claim to this, for, in a curious compilation, entitled, "*The Manners, Laws, and Customs, of all Nations,*" printed in 1611, it is said "they (the Chinese) have *paper money* four square, and stamped with the king's image, which, when it waxeth old, they change with the king for *coin* that is new stamped."

#### ABYSSINIA.

In the above-mentioned work the savage Abyssinian custom of devouring raw flesh is explicitly asserted. "The second courses in their greatest banquets consist of *raw flesh*, which, being finely minced into small pieces and strewed over with sweet spices, they feed upon most hungerly."

#### SIR WALTER RAWLEIGH.

"It is reported," (says Winstanley) "of Sir Walter Rawleigh, that, being a prisoner in the Tower, and expecting every hour to be sacrificed to the Spanish cruelty, some few days before he suffered he sent for Mr. Walter Burre, who had formerly published his first volume of the history of the world, whom, taking by the hand, after some other discourse, he asked him how that work of his had sold. Mr. Burre returned this answer, that it sold so slowly that it had undone him. At which words Sir Walter, stepping to his desk, reaches the other part of his history to Mr. Burre, which he had brought down to the times he lived in; and, clapping his hand on his breast, he took the other unprinted part into his hand, with a sigh, saying, 'Ah, my friend, bath the first part undone thee? The second volume shall undo no more, this ungrateful world is unworthy of it;' when, immediately going to the fire-side, he threw it in and set his foot on it till it was consumed."

Sir Walter resided at Islington, and the house he once occupied is still standing, and is now a public-house known by the name of "*The Old Pied Bull.*" A parlour on the ground floor is still ornamented with some curious devices in stucco, and the arms of the once illustrious owner of the mansion yet remain on a pane of glass in the window. A tradition is preserved here that this was the first house in which tobacco was smoked in England.

## LITERARY INGENUITY.

The following is copied from an old book, where it is said to have "cost the maker much foolish labour, for it is a perfect verse, and every word is the very same both backward and forward."

*Ode tenet mulum, madidam mappam tenet anna.*

BUTLER.

The extreme indigence to which this admired poet was reduced towards the close of his life, is thus indignantly described by Oldham.

On Butler who can think without just rage,  
The glory and the scandal of the age,  
Fair stood his hopes when first he came to town,  
Met every-where with welcomes of renown,  
Courtied and lov'd by all, with wonder read,  
And promises of princely favor fed;  
But what reward for all had he at last,  
After a life in dull expectance pass'd?  
The wretch at summing up his mispent days,  
Found nothing left but *poverty* and *praise*:  
Of all his gains by verse he could not save  
Enough to purchase flannel and a grave;  
Reduced to want he in due time fell sick,  
Was fain to die and be interred on tick;

And well might bless the fever that was sent  
To rid him hence and his worse fate prevent.

ABRAHAM FRANCE.

This author, who is now scarcely remembered, flourished in the reign of Elizabeth, and exhibited a perversion of taste which there has since been an attempt to revive, by imitating the various measures of Latin verse. A short specimen may amuse by its quaintness, although a longer would tire by its monotony.

As soon as sun-beams could once peep out fro'  
the mountains,  
And by the dawn of day had somewhat light-  
ened Olympus,  
Men whose lust was law, and whose lip was  
still to be lusting,  
Whose thriving thieving convey'd themselves  
to an hill top,  
That stretched forward to the *Heracleotia*  
entry,  
And mouth of *Nylus*, looking thence down to  
the main sea,  
For sea-faring men; but, seeing none to be  
sailing.  
They knew 't was bootless to be looking there  
for a booty, &c.

## ORIGINAL POETRY.

## TO A LADY

*Suffering under Calumny.*

BY S. I. PRATT, ESQ.

DID I NOT KNOW, that Slander rude,  
Leagu'd with the friend Ingratitude,  
Loves most to flap the venom'd wing,  
And dart her fell and viper sting,  
Into the vitals of the good,  
The FAIR, the WISE,—their proper food.

DID I NOT KNOW, that Beauty, Sense,  
And e'en the cherub Innocence,  
That Genius and its seraph train,  
When it attempts a wreath to gain,  
On heav'nly pinion dares to rise,  
And claim its birthright in the skies,  
That all who gain an envied name,  
Foul Slander tries to brand with shame!

DID I NOT KNOW, the monster dark,  
Proud to select a *lofty* mark,  
And chuse the hour it deems the best  
To rob a noble mind of rest,  
The hour of *gloom* when Fortune's smile,  
Changes to threat'ning frown awhile,  
Delights, at such a time, to tell  
With aspic tongue, its tale of hell,  
DID I NOT KNOW ALL THIS, my heart  
At what has wounded thee might start.

But, SLANDER! I have seen thy power  
Come from thy dark assassin tower,

And seen thy virtuous victims bleed,  
Unconscious of thy horrid deed,  
For sacrifice have seen them bound,  
Thy whispered malice spreading round,  
Effecting still thy own escape,  
Fell spider, thou, in human shape!  
Glutted, like her, with *russian* spoils,  
Thy prey long struggling in thy toils,  
Yet that a mother and a wife,  
Who consecrates a blameless life,  
To every duty, every care,  
Her daily office, nightly prayer;  
In whom no error, but excess  
Of fond solicitude to bless,  
A parent's kindness in extreme,  
If Virtue *that* a fault should deem;  
Yes, in vile Slander's broadest range,  
If aught could make my colour change  
At any wrong the fiend can do,  
'T would be to hear *SHE SPARES NOT YOU*;  
Yet still, dear injur'd friend, be proud,  
'Tis but the strife 'twixt *sun and cloud*;  
The moral of the fable's\* known,  
The sun appear'd, the cloud was gone.  
"The glorious orb the day refines,  
Thus Envy breaks, thus Merit shines."

*Chelsea, January 1811.*

\* Gay, Fable 28.



## INSTRUCTION:

A POEM.

BY ISAAC BRANDON, ESQ.

*Recited by MR. GEORGE FREDERIC BUSBY,  
at the first Anniversary Dinner of the Sub-  
scribers and Friends to the Royal British System  
of Education, at Free-Mason's Hall.*

**T**O mark the human from the brutal kind,  
God breath'd in man his noblest gift—a  
mind!

But gave that blessing, like the fruitful  
land,

To yield its harvest to the tiller's hand;  
Left to itself, the wildest weeds shall grow,  
And poisons flourish where the fruits should  
blow.

This law is nature, of Almighty plan,  
And God's command,—that man enlighten  
man!

O say, ye candid, liberal, and wise,  
In which of these a nation's safety lies?  
In youth impress'd with what fair lessons  
yield,

Or left more rude than cattle of the field?  
Base groups of filth, the pupils of the street,  
Where playful theft and young debauch'ry  
meet;

Young social villains that in rags are seen,  
While wrinkled wretches mould the vice that's  
green;

Whose shrivell'd hands, with drams, the in-  
fants ply,

Teach them diseas'd to live, and harden'd  
die!

Teach Plunder quickness,—back the lie, and  
swear,

Crime's brutal laugh,—all leading to despair!

Go, mark the youth with manly feelings  
brave,

Sunk ere his manhood in the culprit's grave;  
Firm to his band,—with fortitude to bear,  
Genius to plan, and enterprise to dare;  
The sturdiest virtues moulded into guilt,  
Which wisely train'd immortal Fame had  
built.

O bless'd Instruction! now thy temples  
rise,  
Virtue shall spring like incense to the skies!  
Thy searching powers the mental mines  
explore,

And gems of Genius shall be lost no more!  
Each tender flower shall feel thy fostering  
care,

Nor waste its sweetness more on desert air!

Honour'd the MAN, and deathless be his  
name,

Whose schools now rise his monuments of  
fame:

Marble will moulder, that his worth may  
trace,

But these rever'd shall live from race to race!

Behold the School! see rang'd in order fair  
("Plants of his hand and children of his  
care,")

The shelter'd babes of Poverty and Guile,  
Their looks all brighten'd from Instruction's  
smile!

Cleanly, though poor—though rude, yet  
gently taught

Th' industrious habit and the virtuous  
thought:

Each little bosom feels the sacred fire,  
Which Faith and Hope and Charity inspire.  
See cheerful ranks on emulation bent,  
Where gen'rous contest cannot mar contest;  
Studious, yet playful, where at once we see  
Wise discipline and wholesome liberty:

No coward brow!—no lip that tremor speaks,  
While fear's pale passion frosts upon the  
cheeks;

For here no Tyrant deals the brutal smart,  
To rouse the baser passions of the heart;  
But here wise Punishment awakens shame,  
While sweet Reward proclaims the infant  
fame.

System of Genius! whose effect sublime  
Seems to enlighten without aid of Time;  
Like that vast engine's mighty speed and  
power

Which stamps the coin by myriads in an  
hour!

The guileless children that we rang'd be-  
hold,

As pure, and ductile too, as virgin gold!  
Each like the coin shall take the stamp im-  
press'd,

And sterling bear his monarch in his breast:  
The patriarch monarch, by whose pious hand  
They rise the strength and treasure of the  
land.

INSTRUCTION! bending o'er thy groups,  
proclaim

The school's first patrons bore each royal  
name!

And as the little list'ners lift their eyes,  
'Grave on their hearts who bade the fabric  
rise;

With cherish'd knowledge, grateful love  
instil

The names of BEDFORD and of SOMER-  
VILLE!

Names ever dear where CULTIVATION  
reigns,

O'er Britain's youth, or o'er her pregnant  
plains!

Let sullen souls, who only praise the past,  
Prove that each age is baser than the last;  
Applaud the times when Inquisitions reign'd,  
And noble Reason like a wretch was chain'd!  
Be our's to boast that era good and wise  
When list'ning senates mourn'd the Negroes'  
cries;

When virtuous CLARKSON with a holy hand  
Diffused a sacred feeling through the land:  
Track'd the dread scenes that stain'd the  
Libyan shore,

And bade the bloody traffic be no more!  
Now to these realms the gen'rous Britons go,  
Not to spread burnings, massacres, and woe,  
With

With iron-tortures, and blood-starting whips,  
And hearts of demons, that defiled our  
ships;  
But with those arts instruction sweet supplies,  
That teach the godlike good, to civilize!

Be our's to boast this era's sacred worth,  
This very day—that gave our JENNER birth!  
Shall we forget the glory of his hand,  
Which smiles in beauteous thousands o'er the  
land?  
Lives in all climes where parent feeling  
springs,  
In strengthen'd states, and in the hearts of  
kings!

As Heav'n in JENNER breath'd a power  
to save  
The "little children" from an early grave;  
It sent a teacher zealous for his kind,  
To exalt the poor and raise the lowly mind;  
Of nature mild,—in nought but virtue bold,  
And form'd in Charity's completest mould:  
To rear the good—the summit of his fame!  
His home the SCHOOL, and LANCASTER  
his name!

And shall not glory hail th' illustrious  
son,  
Who shields the works his royal sire begun?  
A mind so exquisite,—a heart so warm,  
Where high refinement blends with Nature's  
charm;  
So nobly eloquent,—his fine controul  
Reaches at once the judgment and the soul!  
Graceful as generous,—liberal as wise!  
The arts bend grateful as they smiling rise:  
Firm yet humane, and merciful as just,  
The laws he hallows as a sacred trust:  
Glorious as good,—his arms with conquest  
crown'd,  
While noble Pity balms each patriot's wound!  
Virtues so great, that e'en our foes shall  
own  
The seat of true renown is Britain's throne.

O generous BRITAIN! be thy proud de-  
light,  
To shield th' oppress'd, and spread instruc-  
tion's light!  
In darksome groves, where brooding Horror  
stands,  
And priests unholy lift their blood-stain'd  
hands;  
Where glowing altars 'mid unhallow'd graves,  
Show the wild people of the woods and caves;  
There plant thy schools! let ARTS and REA-  
son shine  
Till dusky chiefs shall learn their good in  
thine:  
Their savage mountains whiten o'er with  
flocks,  
Fields spring from wilds, and cities from their  
rocks!  
Far e'en as frozen seas a pathway yield,  
Till floods of darkness shroud the icy field,  
With our brave sails our knowledge be un-  
furl'd,  
And generous Britons civilize the world!

## ANACRONTIC.

LINES ADDRESSED TO STELLA.

STELLA! to thy arms I fly,  
Hear thy lover's plaintive cry;  
Take me, dearest, to thy breast,  
Lodge me there in downy rest.  
Nymph! in loveliest beauty fair,  
Hear thy suppliant's earnest prayer,  
Let me view thy smiling face,  
Lock me in thy fond embrace.  
Fairer art thou, love to me,  
Than the floweret to the bee,  
Sweeter far thy balmy lips,  
Than the nectar that he sips.

Let me steal one tender kiss,  
Heavenly joys attend the bliss;  
Brightest beauty! let me prove  
All thy truth, and all thy love.  
Not the rainbow's luring dyes,  
Please me like thy azure eyes;  
Not the beauty of the spring,  
Pleasure like thy own can bring.

Stella is my hope and joy,  
In her presence nought can cloy;  
When she's absent, torment sore,  
Sweetest things delight no more.

E. ADAMS.

Wymondley Priory, June 6, 1811.

## ON WINTER.

THE lovely foliage of May,  
When nature bloom'd in splendour gay,  
Behold! how faded now!  
Where once a sheet of blossoms smil'd,  
Appears in view a dreary wild  
On each deserted bough.  
Ah! where is Philomela's note?  
The warbling strains that, from her throat,  
Harmoniously rise?  
How silent now! The feather'd throng  
In pensive sadness cease their song,  
Or seek serenest skies.  
The fields of late so richly stor'd  
With golden treasures, now afford  
No charms to be enjoy'd;  
But, bound by winter's icy chain,  
How barren now appears the plain!  
How desolate and void!  
Naked and leafless now the shade,  
Where lately I with joy survey'd  
Its rich attire of green:  
Then nature shone in all her pride,  
As lovely as the fairest bride,  
At Hymen's altar seen.  
No more my eyes with transport view,  
The charms of nature ever new,  
Which feast th' enraptur'd sight;  
But, o'er the desolated plain,  
Bleak Winter holds its cheerless reign,  
Nor yields me one delight.  
Thus nature fades, decays and dies,  
Its beauties vanish from my eyes,  
Before I'm e'en aware;  
Eut, can I not in this discern,  
A lesson for myself, and learn  
With nature to compare?

Ab 2



Ah! yes! In it I plainly see  
 A perfect simile of me;  
 Of me and all mankind.  
 Like it, alas! how soon we fade!  
 How soon is ev'ry charm decay'd,  
 Which captivates the mind!  
 The spring of life which blooms so fair,  
 With op'ning blossoms, beauties rare,  
 And each attractive grace.  
 How soon it fades beneath the blast  
 Of wint'ry age, approaching fast  
 With desolated face!

Oh! may I, whilst my spring yet blooms,  
 Prepare for winter's awful glooms,  
 When age shall dim these eyes;  
 That, when my mortal pow'rs decay,  
 My heav'n-born soul may wing its way  
 To glory in the skies;  
 Where blooms a never-fading spring  
 Of joys immortal, flourishing  
 Around th' Almighty's throne;  
 Where angels bathe in seas of love,  
 And tune their heav'nly harps above,  
 And nought but bliss is known.

G. G.—t.

## PATENTS LATELY ENROLLED.

•• *Communications of Specifications and Accounts of New Patents, are earnestly solicited, and will always command early Notice.*

MR. JOHN STANCLIFFE'S, (TOOKE'S COURT, LONDON,) for certain *Improvements in Apparatus for the Combination and Condensation of Gases and Vapours applicable to Processes of Distillation.*

THESE improvements, which are applicable to distillation, consist in the means of dispensing with the ordinary modes of luting, as connected with the facility, freedom, and play, of several parts of the apparatus, and especially of rotatory motion, with comparatively little friction, by which the contents both of the still itself and refrigeratory may be kept in constant agitation; and large surfaces of fluids may be presented to vapours or gases to hasten condensation. The necessity of stuffing boxes as applied to stills is thus done away. These improvements farther consist in the means of operating with ease under considerable columnar fluid pressure, in every case, whether simple or compound distillation, without danger to the operator or liability to accident of the apparatus. The ordinary refrigeratory and worm-tube used by the distillers need not be employed in many instances, but the new apparatus may be used as an appendage to this part of the old process, and with advantage in most cases. Although it is not possible to describe the exact nature of this invention without the aid of plates, yet we shall mention to what purposes it is applicable; as in all cases of distillation in the rectification of various liquids, as of alcohol in the preparation of æther, and of the mineral acids, and volatile, but condensible vapours, and gases, separable by processes similar to distillation; as also the separating the pyroligneous acid, and other volatile matter,

from coal, and obtaining the condensible from the uncondensable portions, as the tar, oily, alkaline, and saline, matters, from carburetted hydrogen. The apparatus is equally applicable for impregnating liquids with carbonic-acid-gas, as for other condensible volatile products: it may be also employed with advantage in the depuration of linen, wool, woollens, cottons, &c. which may be introduced into the condenser, or refrigeratory, and there be exposed, not only to agitation, but to the vapour of volatile alkali, or steam of water, thrown off by the first process of distillation, and carried into the condenser containing the agitator. The solution of gums may be promoted by means of this invention; hence its importance, as well to the varnish maker as to others concerned in operations, in which the principle of distillation may be advantageously introduced. When the apparatus is employed with a view to the condensation of the mixed gases, which are in part condensible, but some of them cannot assume the liquid state under known atmospheric temperatures, as is the case with some of the products of common coal, when subject to distillation, the gas escaping may be collected in gasometers after the known methods, and kindled for the purpose of yielding light and heat in contact with the atmosphere, or applied to other uses, according to the nature of the gaseous product itself. The condensing refrigeratory recipients may be also adapted to the ordinary stills and worms in use, or attached to the vessels similarly constructed, and which are placed over the furnace, water-bath, or other sources of heat. In all cases that require

require it, the condensers are immersed in cold-water baths, as is the worm in the worm-tube in ordinary distillation. This mode of distillation may combine all the known advantages employed by the distiller. The shafts of the agitators may be readily driven by machinery, and several connected on any scale, if required. The various parts of the apparatus connected by tubes may have these tubes either of a curved or any angular form most suitable. In many instances one refrigeratory, with its agitator, will be found adequate to the purpose. "The numerous applications," says the patentee, "of these improvements, as connected with agitation in a liquid medium, coupled with condensation by liquid or hydrostatic pressure, and of ready detachment of the several parts of the apparatus, with other obvious advantages it would be needless to detail. Wherever they are found applicable to the processes of combination and condensation of gases and vapours applicable to the processes of distillation, I claim them as my particular and individual discovery."

**MR. RICHARD JACKSON'S, (SOUTHWARK,) for a Method of making the Shanks of Anchors and other large bodies of Wrought Iron, of a similar form, so as to add strength and soundness to such bodies.**

The method adopted by Mr. Jackson may be thus described: he takes a solid taper core of wrought iron, which is to be manufactured of the best scrap or foggotted iron to the size wanted, in the usual way of heavy smith's work, until it becomes perfectly solid and sound. The core is then laid into bars of feather-edged iron, previously rolled and prepared for that purpose, other bars are then laid round the core, so as to form the shank or other large body of iron, and hooped up to keep it together. In order to form the shape of the shank tapered splices of iron must be used, and drove down between the bars to a fine splice. The shank, &c. being thus prepared, is fit for the forge, and is then to be manufactured in the ordinary way of making shanks of anchors, and other large bodies of wrought iron, until it becomes one solid and sound body of iron. And, by laying up the iron with the solid core, and making the shank or large body of iron in the form and by the method described, it will not require so many heats as were before necessary in the

common mode of manufacturing shanks of anchors, or other large bodies of iron. The body itself will be more sound, and a considerable quantity of iron, coals, time, and labour, will also be saved. In all large bodies of wrought iron required to be straight from end to end, the solid core should then be straight, and the bars of feather-edged iron should be used and applied round the same, without any splices of iron being necessary.

This invention, it is confidently said, will save a considerable quantity of iron, coals, and labour, in the manufacturing of large bodies of wrought iron, and materially add to the strength and soundness of the same. For by this method it is only necessary to lay up about one-tenth more iron than the weight will be when manufactured. By using the solid core for the centre, and the feather-edged bars placed round the same, which forms a round body of iron before it goes into the fire, of nearly the form required when manufactured, the whole body only requires a sufficient number of heats to weld the same together, which is effected by full one-third less than the number required by the old method; and it is a well-known fact, that the less the number of heats given to wrought iron, the stronger it will be. By this method the centre part of the body will be perfectly sound and entire when the same is finished, whereas, by the old method, the centre, being composed of many small pieces, and by necessarily passing through the fire so often before the whole was manufactured, becomes loose and unconnected, and the outside of the shank, from the same cause, becomes very much impoverished.

**MR. SAMUEL HILL'S, (SERLE STREET, LONDON,) for a Method of joining Stone Pipes in a more effectual manner than had been before discovered.**

I cut, says Mr. Hill, a piece of stone, of any length, bore, and external dimensions, into rims or collars, from thence I take a collar and join it at the end of the pipe, with a cement, the external diameter of the pipe being a little smaller than the bore of the collar, to allow the cement to lie between the collar and the pipe; and I put the collar only half way on the pipe, the other half projecting to receive the pipe that is to be joined to the one on which the collar is already fixed: and in this way the pipes and parts of pipes are to be cemented together.

The



The collar may or may not be circular, for this invention does not go at all to the shape of the collar, or to the manner of forming it, but simply to the mode of joining the pipes by means of a collar.

MR. DAVID LOESCHMAN'S, (NEWMAN-STREET, LONDON,) for *Improvements in the Musical Scales of Keyed Instruments with fixed Tones.*

This invention is thus described: the scale of a piano-forte, or organ, on the common principle, having twelve sounds within the octave, is now extended to twenty-four distinct sounds, which enables the performer to play in thirty-three perfect keys, eighteen major, and fifteen minor thirds. This is effected by means of six pedals, that cause the hammers to act upon twenty-four distinct sets of strings or unisons. Three pedals bring on the flats to the treble; and the like number bring on the sharps to the bass. Every pedal has a separate movement and spring, which act independently of the key: on each movement are fastened two of the twelve hammers belonging to each octave throughout the compass; so that a pedal for the flats brings on two additional flats in each octave, and in like manner a pedal for the sharps brings

on in each octave two additional sharps; when such additional flats or sharps are no longer wanted, by omitting the use of the pedal, the spring belonging to it immediately leaves the movement to its position or fixed tones of three sharps, two flats, and seven natural tones, in each octave. The mechanism for the flats and sharps is so constructed, that, if more sharps or flats are wanted than one pedal will produce, a second without the first will be sufficient to bring on two of each in addition. In organs the improvement is effected also by six distinct pedals, and in each octave there are twenty-four distinct sounds, from twenty-four distinct pipes; there is a separate movement and spring to every pedal. Every fixed key has two stickers, two black-falls, and two pallets, which act on two pipes of different sounds. Three of the six movements are fixed in the middle of the front, above the keys, and bring on the sharps to the back of the organ, and the same number are fixed in the like directions behind to bring on the flats towards the front. By fixing all the six movements in the middle of the front above the keys, or in the same situation behind, the desired effect is produced.

## NEW PUBLICATIONS IN OCTOBER.

\* As the List of New Publications, contained in the Monthly Magazine, is the **ONLY COMPLETE LIST PUBLISHED**, and consequently the only one that can be useful to the Public for Purposes of general Reference, it is requested that Authors and Publishers will continue to communicate Notices of their Works (Post paid), and they will always be faithfully inserted, **FREE of EXPENSE.**

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This march is bold and spirited, and the rondo, to which it serves as an introduction, is sprightly and novel. We are, however, not disposed to acquiesce in the strict propriety of its title. It is an air, and a very lively and engaging one, but wants at least another strain, and, consequently, another return to the subject, to constitute a rondo.

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proves that, had he cultivated his talents with a poet's assiduity, his powers would have given him a high station among the votaries of the Muses. The music Mr. Howgill has applied to Dr. Brown's words, bears in many instances evident marks both of genius and good design. The opening with the bells is judicious: the air is simple and natural, and the chorus is well constructed.

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## PROCEEDINGS OF PUBLIC SOCIETIES.

### THE GEOLOGICAL SOCIETY OF LONDON.

*Observations on some of the Strata in the Neighbourhood of London, and on the Fossil Remains contained in them; by JAMES PARKINSON, Esq.*

THE whole of this island displays evident marks of its stratification having, since its completion, suffered considerable disturbance from some prodigious and mysterious power. By this power all the known strata, to the greatest depths that have been explored, have been more or less broken and displaced; and in some parts have been so lifted, that some of the lowest of these have been raised to the surface; whilst portions of others, to a very considerable depth and extent, have been entirely carried away. From these circumstances

great difficulties and confusion frequently arise in examining the superior strata: the counties however immediately surrounding the metropolis, as well as that on which it stands, having suffered least disturbance, are those in which an investigation of these strata may be carried on with the smallest chance of mistake.

Real alluvial fossils, washed out of lifted or original superior strata by strong currents, and which in other parts are very abundant, are rarely seen in the counties adjacent to the metropolis. This remark is rendered necessary, since those widely extended beds of sand and gravel, with sandy clay, sometimes intermixed and sometimes interposed, and which have been generally hitherto considered as alluvial beds, are here assumed to be the last or newest strata of this island, slowly deposited by a pre-existent ocean:

ocean: with the strata, therefore, of this formation, these remarks commence.

#### BEDS OF SAND AND GRAVEL.

The sands of this formation vary in colour from white, which is most rare, through different shades of yellow up to orange-red: the colour proceeding partly from a ferruginous stain on the surface of the particles of sand, and partly from the intermixture of yellow oxide of iron. Particles of those sands, which are disposed in distinct seams or beds, when examined by the microscope, are found to be transparent, most of them angular, but some a little rounded, with all their surfaces smooth, having no appearance of fracture, and resembling, in every respect, an uniform crystalline deposition. Those sands, on the contrary, which, blended with broken and unbroken pebbles, form gravel, appear, when thus examined, to be mostly opaque, to be variously coloured, and to be marked with conchoidal depressions and eminences, the result of fracture.

The pebbles of this formation appear to be of four kinds; 1st. Various pieces of jasper, gritstone, white semi-transparent quartz, and other rocks. These have acquired, in general, smooth surfaces and roundish forms, evidently from attrition, and exhibit no traces of organization, except when, as is very rarely the case, the substance of the pebble is jasperized wood. The white quartz pebbles, like quartz crystals, on being rubbed together, emit a strong white lambent light, with a red fiery streak on the line of collision, and an odour which much resembles that of the electric aura.

2d. Oval, or roundish, and rather flat silicious pebbles, generally surrounded by a crust or coat differing in colour and degree of transparency from the internal substance, which also varies in different specimens, in these respects, as well as in the disposition of the parts of which the substance is composed. In some this is spotted, or clouded, in very beautiful forms; in others it is marked by concentric striæ, as if the result of the successive application of distinct laminæ: the prevailing colours in most of these pebbles being different shades of yellow. In several, the traces of marine remains are observable: these are, in some the casts of *anomia*, and the impressions of the spines and plates of *echini*, and in others, which generally possess a degree of transparency, the remains of *alcyonia*. The impressions, though frequently on the surface of the pebble, seldom, if

ever, appear to be in the least rubbed down; thus seeming to prove decidedly, that these pebbles have not been rounded by rolling, but that they owe their figures to the circumstances under which they were originally formed: it is apprehended, therefore, that these pebbles have each been produced by a distinct chemical formation, which, it may be safely concluded from the remains of marine animals so frequently found in them, took place at the bottom of the sea, while these animals were yet living.

The formation of these fossils at the bottom of a former sea, and perhaps on the identical spots in which they are now frequently found, is more plainly evinced by pebbles agreeing in some peculiar characters being found together in particular spots. Thus those in the county of Essex, ten miles northward of London, contain a much greater proportion of argil and iron than those met with in many other places; hence their colours are darker, and the delineations which their sections display, are very strong and decided, sometimes closely agreeing with those seen in the Egyptian pebbles.\* Passing on into Hertfordshire, pebbles of a very different character are found: their crust is nearly black, and their section displays delicate tints of blue, red, and yellow, disposed on a dead-white ground in very beautiful forms. In another part of the same county occurs the pebble of the pudding-stone, which also presents peculiar characters of colour, &c.

3d. Large tuberos, or rather ramose, irregularly-formed flints, somewhat resembling in figure the flints which are found in chalk, materially differing however from them, not only in the colour of their external coat, which is of various shades of brown, but also in that of their substance, which is seldom black, but exhibits shades of yellow or brown, in which red likewise is sometimes perceptible. The traces of organic structure, particularly of the *alcyonium*, occasionally seen in these stones, determine them also to have been formed at the bottom of the sea.

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\* The gravel pebbles of Epping Forest are of this description; and on most of the grounds leading down from the forest to the hamlet of Seward-stone, and to the town of Waltham, white, opaque, and partly decomposed, pebbles, are frequently seen, in which the argil and iron have been removed, and the silex only has remained.



4th. Pebbles, owing their form to an investment and impregnation with silex of various marine animals of unknown genera, but bearing a close affinity to the *alcyonia*. These stones display, in general, not only the external form, but the internal structure also, of these animals. The congregation of many pebbles of this genus, and indeed of the same species, in particular tracts, warrants the conclusion, that these animal substances were thus changed, whilst inhabiting that bottom of a former ocean, which now forms the stratum, the contents of which are here sketched. Pebbles of this description are most frequently found in the gravel-pits of Hackney, Islington, &c.

Among the traces of organization discoverable in this stratum, are casts of *echini*, which are frequently found among the gravel, and which have generally been supposed to have been washed out of the chalk. But these casts have their origin plainly stamped on them. Their substance is covered with iron; they are almost always of a rude and distorted form, and I apprehend that they are never found with any part of the crust of the animal converted into spar, adherent to them, as is commonly the case with the casts of *echini* found in chalk.

A sufficient proof, that these several strata of gravel, sand, &c. have been deposited by a former ocean, is to be found in a circumstance which does not appear to have been hitherto sufficiently adverted to. This circumstance is the existence of fossil shells belonging to, and accompanying, the superior part of these strata in particular spots; their absence in other parts being, perhaps, attributable to the removal of the upper beds.

These fossil shells are still found disposed over a very considerable extent. Their nearest situation to the metropolis is at Walton Nase, a point of land about sixteen miles south-east of Colchester. Here a cliff rises more than fifty feet above high-water mark, and the adjacent marshes. It is formed of about two feet of vegetable mould, twenty or thirty feet of shells, mixed with sand and gravel, and from ten to fifteen feet of blue clay. The bed of shells is here exposed for about three hundred paces in length, and about a hundred feet in breadth.

Immediately beyond the Nase the shore suddenly recedes, and forms a kind of estuary, terminated towards the

east by the projecting cliff of Harwich, which is capped in a similar manner with beds of these shells. The height of this cliff is from forty to fifty feet, about twenty-two feet of the lower part of which is the upper part of the blue clay stratum: "above which," as Mr. Dale observes, "to within two feet of the surface, are divers strata of sand and gravel, mixed with fragments of shells, and small pebbles; and it is in some of these last-mentioned strata, that the fossil shells are imbedded. These fossils lie promiscuously together, bivalve and turbate, neither do the strata in which they lie observe any order, being sometimes higher and sometimes lower in the cliff; with strata of sand, gravel, and fragments of shells between. Nor do the shells always lie separate or distinct in the strata, but are sometimes found in lumps or masses, something friable, cemented together with sand and fragments, of a ferruginous or rusty colour, of which all these strata are."

The coast of Essex is here separated from that of Suffolk, by the river Stour, by which the continuity of this stratum is necessarily interrupted. It however occurs again on the opposite side of the river, and through Suffolk and great part of Norfolk, the same bed of shells is found on digging; thus appearing to extend over a tract of at least forty miles in length.

These shells are in general found in the same confused mixture as is described by Mr. Dale; but they are also sometimes so disposed, that patches of particular genera and species, appear to be now occupying the very spots where they had lived. This seems particularly the case with the small *pectens*, the *mactra*, and the *left-turned whelk*.

From the excellent state of preservation in which many of these shells have been found, it has been thought that they could hardly be regarded as fossil. Many acknowledged fossil shells, however, have undergone much less changes than those of this stratum; the original coloured markings are entirely discharged, and the external surfaces are deeply penetrated with a strong ferruginous stain; the inner surfaces are also considerably changed, their resplendence being superseded, to a considerable depth, by a dead whiteness, the consequence of the decomposition of this part of the shell.

Like the fossils of most other strata, this assemblage of shells manifests a peculiar

cular distinctive character. A few shells only, which may be placed among those which are supposed to be lost, or among those which are the inhabitants of distant seas, are here discoverable; the greater number appearing not to differ specifically, as far as their altered state will allow of determining, from the recent shells of the neighbouring sea.

In this bed, among the gravel and the shells, are frequently found fragments of fossil bone, which possess some striking peculiarities. They are seldom more than half an inch in thickness, two inches in width, and twelve in length; always having this flat form, and generally marked with small dents or depressions. Their colour, which is brown, light or dark, and sometimes inclining to a greenish tint, is evidently derived from an impregnation with iron. From this impregnation they have also received a great increase of weight and solidity; from having been rolled they have acquired a considerable polish; and, on being struck by any hard body, they give a shrill ringing sound. These fragments, washed out of the stratum in which they had been imbedded, are found on the beach at Walton, but occur in much greater quantity at Harwich.

Of the flat rounded pieces described above, no conjecture can be formed as to the particular bone or particular animal to which they belonged. But, within these few years, an Essex gentleman found, on the beach at Harwich, a tooth which was supposed to have belonged to the *mammoth*. This fossil was kindly obtained, at my request, for the purpose of being exhibited to the members of the Geological Society, by my late friend Dr. Menish; and certainly it appeared to be part of a tooth of that animal. It had been broken and rounded by rolling, but its characters were still capable of being ascertained. It possessed, in the softer parts, the colour and appearance of the Essex mineralised bones, so distinctly, as to leave not a doubt of its having been imbedded in this stratum; whilst in the enamel it manifested decided characters of the tooth of some species of the *mammoth*, or *wastodon* of Cuvier.

The actual limit of this stratum has not been ascertained; it is however known to extend through Essex, Middlesex, part of Kent and Surry, and through Hertfordshire, Buckinghamshire, and indeed much further, both to the

northward and westward. In many parts its continuity has been interrupted, apparently by partial abruptions of it, together even with a portion of the stratum on which it rests. The shells of this stratum have hitherto been discovered only in the parts already noticed.

#### BLUE CLAY STRATUM.

This, the next subjacent bed, is formed of a ferruginous clay, exceeding two hundred feet in thickness. Its colour for a few feet in the upper part is a yellowish-brown, but through the whole of its remaining depth is of a dark-bluish gray, verging on black. It is not only characterized by these circumstances, but by the numerous *septaria* which are dispersed through it, and by the peculiar fossils which it contains.

The difference of colour observed between its superior and inferior part, and which has generally been supposed to be owing to a difference in the degree of oxidation of the iron present in it, appears to be the result of a difference in the quantity of it, occasioned by the washing away of this metal in the upper part by the water which percolates through it, and which runs off laterally by the numerous drains made near the surface. The dark-red colour of tiles made from the blue clay, the reddish-yellow colour of the *place* bricks made of the yellowish-brown clay, and the bright-yellow hue of the *washed* *malms*, those bricks which are formed of the yellow clay which has been exposed to repeated washings, are thus accounted for.

The *septaria* lie horizontally, and are disposed at unequal distances from each other in seemingly regular layers; and, as has been just observed of the stratum itself, they become of a paler colour, and it may be added suffer decomposition, when placed so high in the stratum as to be exposed to the action of percolating water. They frequently include portions of wood pierced by the *Teredines*, *Nautili*, and other shells; and it is a fact that may be worthy of being attended to, whilst inquiring into their formation, that the septa of calcareous spar frequently intersect the substances enclosed in the *septaria*.

This stratum is to be found not only wherever the preceding deposition extends, but in other parts also where that has been removed. The cliffs of this clay, at Shepey, extend about six miles in length; the more elevated parts, which are about ninety feet in height, being about four miles in length, and declining gradually



gradually as they terminate towards the east and west.

The quantity of fruit or ligneous seed-vessels and berries, which has been found in this stratum at Shepey, is prodigious. Mr. Francis Crow, of Feversham, has procured from this fertile spot a very large collection; and, by carefully comparing each individual specimen by their internal as well as their external appearance, he has been enabled to select seven hundred specimens, none of which are duplicates, and very few agree with any known seed-vessels. These vegetable remains have also been found on the opposite Essex shore, but in very small numbers. They have also been met with in that part of the stratum which has been examined at Kew. At Highgate and at Shepey a resinous matter, highly inflammable, of a darkish-brown colour, and yielding, on friction, a peculiar odour, has also been found. This substance has been conjectured to exist in an unaltered state, and this indeed seems to be the fact from its resinous fracture; but it must be observed, on the other hand, that pieces of it occur which are penetrated by iron pyrites.

This stratum is also rendered exceedingly interesting by its surface appearing to have been the residence of land animals, not a single vestige of which seems to have been found in any of the numerous subjacent strata of the British series. Mr. Jacobs relates that the remains of an *elephant* were found at Shepey. The remains of the *elephant*, *stag*, and *hippopotamus*, have also been dug up at Kew. At Walton in Essex, not only the remains of the *elephant*, *stag*, and *hippopotamus*, have been discovered, but also remains of the *rhinoceros*, and of the *Irish fossil elk*.

It has been generally supposed that these remains were contained within the stratum of blue clay; but the circumstances under which they are found seem rather to warrant the conclusion, that they were deposited on the surface of those low spots where abruptions of the superior part of this stratum had taken place. Thus the remains of the elephant mentioned by Mr. Jacobs were not in the cliff, but in a low situation at a distance from it: so also the remains of land animals in Essex occur a little below the surface, in a line with the marshes, which are a very few feet above high-water mark. By a communication of the late Mr. William Trimmer of Kew, it appeared that he found, under the sandy

gravel, a bed of earth, highly calcareous from one foot to nine feet in thickness; beneath this a bed of gravel a few feet thick, containing water, and then the main stratum of blue clay. At the bottom of the sandy gravel, he observed that the bones of the *hippopotamus*, *deer*, and *elephant*, were met with; but not in those parts of the field to which the calcareous bed did not extend. Here also a considerable number of small and apparently fresh-water shells, and at the bottom snail-shells, were found. Does it not seem that the first appearance or creation of land-animals was on the dry land of this stratum, and that they were overwhelmed in these spots by that sea which deposited the present superincumbent strata of gravel?

#### STRATA BETWEEN THE CLAY AND THE CHALK.

It is almost impossible to speak with precision of the subjacent strata, which are situated between the clay and the chalk, since very considerable variations occur as to their thickness, and indeed as to the form in which their constituent parts are disposed; and since there exist but few sections, at least in the neighbourhood of the metropolis, which present a view of the strata composing this formation. They are included in the following account by Mr. Farey: "A sand stratum, of very variable thickness, next succeeds, and lies immediately upon the chalk, in most instances, as between Greenwich and Woolwich, on the banks of the Thames; which has often been called the *Blackheath sand*: it frequently has a bed of cherty sandstone in it, called the *gray-weather\**."

On the upper part of a mound at New Charlton some traces of the lowest part of the blue clay appear, covered by not more than a foot of vegetable earth. This layer of clay does not seem to exceed two feet in thickness, which, indeed, it possesses only on the top of some of those mounds, which occur so frequently as to render the surface in this district very irregular. In this clay oysters of different forms are found; some approaching to the recent species, and others longer and somewhat vaulted; but they are in general so tender as to render it very difficult to obtain a tolerable specimen. With these also occur numerous *Cerithia*, *Turritella*, and *Cytherea*, Lam. all of which are in a similar state with the oysters, and appear to be shells

\* Report on Derbyshire, &c. vol. i. p. 111.

strictly belonging to the subjacent stratum, but which, having lain uppermost became involved in the first or lowest deposition of the blue clay.

Immediately beneath the clay there is found a line of about three or four inches of the preceding shells imbedded in a mass of calcareous matter, the result of their disintegration. Beneath this are numerous alternating layers of shells, marl, and pebbles, for about twelve or fifteen feet. The shells are those which have been already mentioned; but are very rarely to be met with whole, and when entire are so brittle as to be extricated with much difficulty. In some of these layers scarcely any thing but the mere fragments of shells is to be found, and in others a calcareous powder only is left.

The pebbles are almost all of a roundish oval form, many of them being striped, but differing from those of the superior gravel stratum, in being seldom broken, in there being few large ramose masses, and in their not bearing any marks or traces of organization. Many of these pebbles are passing into a state of decomposition, whence they have in some degree the appearance of having been subjected to the action of fire: small fragments of shells are every where dispersed amongst them.

Beneath the pebbles is a stratum of light fawn-coloured sand, of about ten feet in depth, and immediately under this is the stratum of white sand, which is about five-and-thirty feet deep, and is here seen resting immediately on the chalk.

At Plumstead, about a mile distant, in a south-eastern direction, there is a pit, in which the shells, about two years ago, were to be obtained in a much better state of preservation than at New Charlton; but this seam of shells, as the pit has been dug further in, has by degrees become so narrow as to be now nearly lost. In this pit, not only the shells already mentioned were found, but many tolerably perfect specimens of *Calyptra trochiformis*, Lam. *Trochus apertus*, Brander. *Arca glycemeres*, *Arca Nautica*, and many minute shells in good preservation. All these shells appear to have entirely lost their animal matter, and, not having become imbued with any connecting impregnation, they are extremely brittle. On examination with a lens, it also appears that in most of the specimens, nothing of their original surface remains, it having been

every where indented with impressions of the surrounding minute sand, made whilst the shells were in a softened state. This circumstance is particularly evinced in the *Cyclades*, in which a particular character in the hinge was thus concealed: in a mass of these shells from the Isle of Wight, it appears that the lateral teeth are crenulated, somewhat similar to those of the *Mactra solida*, in the gravel stratum; but in the *Cyclades* of Plumstead, this was not discoverable, from the injuries which their surface had sustained from the sand.

The fossils of this stratum evidently agree with those found by Lamarek and M. De France, above the chalk at Grignon, Courtagnon, &c. and they have been just shown, incidentally, to exist in the Isle of Wight. In an eastern and southern direction from London, this stratum, with its fossils, is frequently discovered.

On the heath, near Crayford, about four miles eastward of Charlton, long vaulted oysters are found similar to those already mentioned. About two miles further, in the parish of Stone, is *Cockleshell-bank*, so called, as Mr. Thorpe, the author of *Customale Roffense*, says, page 254 of that work, "from the great number of small shells there observable." These are the *Cyclades* already spoken of, and which Mr. John Latham, author of "The General Synopsis of Birds," thought bore some resemblance to *Tellina cornea* Linn. *Histor. Conchyl.* of Lister, tab. 159, fig. 14. Mr. Latham here also met with a species of *Cerithium*, and another of *Turritella*. Fragments of these shells are also frequently turned up with the plough in that neighbourhood. They have likewise been found at Dartford, at Bexley, and at Bromley, to the southward.

Mr. Thorpe also relates that, in the parish of Stone, there was a large mass of stone, of some hundreds weight, full of shells, which was brought from a field, and used as a bridge or stepway over a drain in the farm-yard. (*Customale Roffense*, page 255.)

In several spots in the neighbourhood of Bromley, stone is found near the surface, formed of oyster-shells, still adhering to the pebbles to which they were attached, and which are similar to those which have been just described as occurring at Plumstead and at Charlton; the whole being formed by a calcareous cement into a coarse shelly limestone, containing numerous pebbles. The only quarry



quarry of this stone which has been yet worked, is the grounds of Claude Scott, esq. The opening hitherto made is but small; it is however sufficient to show that the stratum here worked, has suffered some degree of displacement, as it dips with an angle of about forty-five degrees.

At Feversham, over the chalk, Mr. Francis Crow has discovered a bed of dark-brown sand, slightly agglutinated by a silicious cement, and intermixed with a small portion of clay. In this stratum, which has been hitherto but little explored, he has found in a silicious state specimens of *Strombus pes pelicani*, and a species of *Cucullæa*, nearly resembling those which are met with in the Black-down whetstone pits.

Patches of plastic clay are frequently found over the chalk: some of these are yellow, and employed for the common sorts of pottery; but others are white, or grayish-white, and are used for finer purposes. The coarser clay is very frequently met with, nor are the finer kinds of very rare occurrence. In the Isle of Wight, two species of plastic white clay are worked for the purpose of making tobacco-pipes. A similar clay, which is used for making gallipots, is dug from the banks of the Medway. A fine, light, ash-coloured, nearly white, clay, which is employed in pottery-works, is also dug at Cheam, near Epsom, in Surry.

The upper or flinty chalk, which is the next older stratum, is extremely thick, forming stupendous cliffs upwards of six hundred and fifty feet high, on the south-eastern coast of the island. It extends nearly through almost all that part of the island which lies south of a line supposed to be drawn from Dorchester, in the county of Dorset, to Flamborough-head, in Yorkshire.

In this stratum there is a great quantity of flint, chiefly in irregularly-formed nodules, disposed in layers, which preserve a parallelism with each other, and with continuous seams of flint, sometimes not exceeding half an inch in thickness.

The state in which the fossils are found, plainly evinces that the matrix in which they are imbedded was formed by a gradual deposition, which entombed these animals whilst living in their native beds. The fine and delicate spinous projections of the shells are unbroken, and the spines are still found adhering to the crustaceous coverings of the

*echini*; neither of which circumstances could have occurred, had these bodies been suddenly and rudely overwhelmed by these investing depositions, or had they been brought hither from distant spots.

That the deposition of chalk and of flint was sometimes alternate, and even, as it is expressed by Messrs. Cuvier and Brongniart, *periodical*, appears from the seams or strata of flinty nodules, and particularly from the widely extended flat or tabular flinty depositions interposed between the chalk.

But that the chalk was permeated by the silex at some distance of time after the deposition of the former, seems also to be proved by the state of the fossils of this stratum. There does not appear to be a single instance in which the animal remains are impregnated with silex. On the contrary, the substance of all these fossils has become calcareous spar, and their cavities have been filled with flint; thus plainly evincing that sufficient time must have elapsed for the crystallization of the calcareous spar, previously to the infiltration of the flint.

The hard chalk lies immediately beneath the soft chalk. In this stratum there are no flint nodules. "Its beds," according to Mr. Farey, "increase in hardness, until near the bottom, where a whitish freestone is dug, at Totternhoe, in Bedfordshire, and at numerous other places: that brought from Ryegate and other quarries, of this stratum, south of London, is used as a fire-stone."

It has been generally supposed that these two strata of chalk are of one formation: but not only the absence of the flints, but the characters of their fossils, prove them to be of distinct formations. No fossils indeed are marked by more decidedly peculiar characters than those of this stratum; since hardly a single fossil has been found in it, which has been met with in the soft chalk, or any other stratum.

It is in this chalk that the genus *Ammonites* is first met with; or, in other words, it appears that the water which formed this stratum, was that in which this genus last existed, no traces of it having been seen in the soft chalk or in the other superior strata. The chief, and perhaps the only circular species of this genus, which has been found in this stratum, is of a large size, with nodular projections on its sides, towards the back, which is generally flat. This fossil appears to be of a different species from any

any of those that are found in the subjacent strata.

It is very remarkable that in this stratum, the last in which the genus *ammonites* is met with, so remarkable a deviation from the original form of the genus should occur, as almost to claim its being considered as the characteristic of another genus. In the fossil here referred to, which possesses all the other characters of *ammonites*, the spiral coil is disposed in a form rather approaching to that of the oval than the circle.

In another fossil of this stratum, a still more extraordinary deviation exists. This fossil possesses the concamerations and the foliaceous sutures of the cornu ammonis; but, instead of being spirally

coiled, it has its ends turned towards each other, somewhat in the form of a canoe. This peculiar form has led to the placing of this fossil under a separate genus, which has been named *Scaphites*.

Of the extent of this stratum no correct account has been given; but there is sufficient reason for believing, that it accompanies the other chalk in its range through this island. It also appears that its peculiar fossils exist in it at very considerable distances. Thus the oval ammonite, which is found in the Sussex hills, likewise occurs in the hard chalk of Wiltshire; and the scaphites, another inhabitant of the Sussex hills, has also been discovered in Dorsetshire.

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## MONTHLY-RETROSPECT OF THE FINE ARTS.

*The Use of New Prints, Communications of Articles of Intelligence, &c. are requested to be sent under COVER to the Care of the Publisher.*

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*The British Gallery of Engravings, with some account of each Picture, and a Life of the Artist. By Edward Forster, A.M. and F.R.S. No. VIII.*

THE subjects of this number of Mr. Forster's valuable publication, are, 1st. A Nobleman of Cyprus, after Titian; 2d. The Tooth-drawer, after Gerard Douw; 3d. A Warrior, after Rembrandt; and 4th. The Plague, after Poussin. To deny this number a considerable portion of merit, would be unjust; yet it must be allowed to be inferior in its selection to former numbers. After being gratified with Sir Joshua Reynolds's infant Hercules, in the last number, we certainly did hope that Mr. Forster would have found some other British picture of equal merit, for his "British Gallery of Engravings," which has hitherto had but that one from a British artist. One fourth part of an occasional number, (why not of every one) might surely be with great propriety devoted to the great and acknowledged talents of the English school.

The engravings are in the first style of graphic art, and in the only manner (line) which is truly adopted for the highest class of pictures; and the descriptions with the feelings of a true connoisseur.

*Gothic Ornaments in the Cathedral Church of York, drawn and etched by Joseph Halfpenny, on 106 Plates, with descriptive Letter-press.—Taylor, London.*

This is one of the most useful works of the kind that has been published for a considerable time, and is a valuable acquisition to the student of Gothic architecture. They are correctly drawn and carefully etched, and the descriptive letter-press is a sufficient guide to the plates.

*A set of Plates to illustrate the Scripture History; designed by Mr. Craig, and cut in Wood by Bewick, Nesbit, Branston, Clennel, and Hole. Printed in sets of various-sized papers.*

The art of engraving on wood, was much and undeservedly on its decline, till Bewick restored it to a rank among the arts. We say a rank among the arts, for no such rank could be allowed to the cuts of his immediately prior publications. These are every one well cut, and prove its great power in certain classes of art, and would have met with unqualified praise for illustrating printless Bibles, had they been from a better designer than Mr. Craig.

FUGI;



*Fuct; or coloured Figures and Descriptions of the Plants, referred by Botanists to the Genus Fucus. By Dawson Turner, Ato. 4l. 18s.*

It seldom happens that a work uniting so much real utility and graphic beauty as this, comes from the press. The engravings possess the merit of beautiful botanical drawings, and are true guides to the plants they represent.

*Studies from Nature; containing seventy-eight Engravings of Scenery, selected from the Mountains of Cumberland, Westmoreland, and Lancashire, from drawings taken on the spot, and engraved by William Green: folio, 5l. 5s.*

This volume not only supplies very interesting illustrations of the romantic and ever-varied scenery of Cumberland, Westmoreland, and Lancashire, but the plates are also in themselves beautiful representations of picturesque scenery.

*Portrait of the late Sir Joshua Reynolds, president of the Royal Academy, from a Picture painted by himself.—Cadell and Davies.*

This portrait, with the mere exception of Caroline Watson's fine frontispiece

to Malone's Life of Reynolds, is certainly the best engraving of that great master of the English school of painting; and, as such, is highly interesting to every artist and amateur of high pictorial celebrity.

The annual course of lectures on painting, sculpture, architecture, and anatomy, at the Royal Academy, begins in the course of the present month.

Chichester cathedral is now embellished with four beautiful monuments, by Flaxman; besides the justly celebrated one of the poet COLLINS. One of them, an exquisite basso-relievo, to the memory of an amiable and accomplished young lady (Miss Cromwell) was much noticed at the Royal Academy. And another contains two most beautiful figures of Faith and Hope, supporting a sarcophagus (to the memory of Mrs. Deare), and is scarcely to be surpassed in modern sculpture.

Messrs. Boydells, of Cheapside, have imported a fine collection of the newest works of art, lately published in Paris.

## VARIETIES, LITERARY AND PHILOSOPHICAL.

*Including Notices of Works in Hand, Domestic and Foreign.*

•• Authentic Communications for this Article will always be thankfully received.

*Letter from CAPEL LOFFT, ESQ. to SIR RICHARD PHILLIPS, relative to the COMET, dated Troston, October 20th, 1811.*

SIR,

YOU may with good reason express surprise that the comet, seen last spring and summer in the West Indies, should not be the same comet which we now see. I was myself surprised; I took it for the same; and it seems at first to have been so considered in France. But observation will, I think, no longer allow the supposition.

That comet, it appears, must have passed its perihelion some time in July; the present, according to the computation of Burckhardt, which seems to agree with its observed right ascension and declination, on the 12th of September. That comet appears to have had its perihelion southward, and this greatly northward, of the ecliptic. The conclusion seems necessary, that, however their path, if continued, might appear to coincide, (which is by no means unexampled) they cannot be the same, but must be different comets. If they are the same, the supposition of that seen in the West Indies having passed its perihelion in the south, and about July, must be given up.

The diverging division of the train of the comet continues, and its moderate curvature. The brightness of 4, or 5, or 6, degrees, next to the head, is permanent and exceedingly striking. For three weeks, up to Oct. 15, the Coma, which composes the train, has extended from 10 to 12 and 16 degrees. And it has been permanently about 12. According to this, its real length, having regard to its distance, may be fairly estimated at twenty-five millions of miles. I think it is difficult to state the nucleus at much less than twice the diameter of the earth.

At present there is not, and has not been, any appearance of a phase in the nucleus; yet it has much the steady and equal light of a planetary disc; and not like that of 1807, as if illuminated by a light of its own.

There

There seems to be little change in the train for three weeks back, so that the Coma, which was previously thrown forth, appears to have continued attached to the comet.

I believed no comet hitherto observed, has been seen for forty days, (from September 6,) with a splendor so equal and unimpaired. This seems ascribable to its very considerable perihelion distance; in consequence of which, there is little change in the light and the electric excitement which it receives from the sun, and not more than may be compensated, as to conspicuous appearance, to us by its approach to our planet.

I have to add, that on the 16th the length and the splendor of its train, gemmed with stars, the lustre and apparent magnitude of the nucleus, the ample expansion, and the beauty of its whole appearance, seemed to have exceeded any former view of it; two stars bordered the sides of the train, at about  $3^{\circ}\frac{1}{2}$  from the nucleus.

On the 17th, continued mist and fog made it doubtful whether it were visible.

On the 18th, about eight in the evening, it was very conspicuous; with a dense and luminous train of nearly 8 degrees. About an hour after the evanescent part of the train was discernible, and extended to a very considerable length beyond the strongly luminous part of it. It shone through passing clouds like the moon; the nucleus had its calm and constant brightness, and seemed still increasing in apparent diameter. The comet was now above and near the Corona Borealis, in its way to pass under Lyra. Its northern declination decreases slowly within the last eight or nine days; and from its first appearance it has passed through above  $90^{\circ}$  of right ascension, its advance apparently increasing on account of the direction of its orbit, and diminished distance from the earth.

Perhaps no comet ever was so favourably situated with respect to our planet, for a long continuance of striking and undiminished lustre.

On the 19th, at seven, a small star was seen very near the head and nucleus of the comet, westward and above it; altitude of the comet then  $40^{\circ}$  nearly. It could not be discerned by my night-glass: the angle of distance being so small, and the light not vivid. At 7 p. seven, it was perpendicularly over the comet, and about 6' of a degree distant from it, as seen in MATTHEW LOFT'S *Reflector*. The nucleus appeared very large, and much involved in the Coma. The following branch of the train had appeared for some nights narrow, and turned very obliquely towards us.

I am your's sincerely, &c.

CAPEL LOFT.

DR. ROBERT JOHN THORNTON has obtained an Act of Parliament for a Royal Botanical Lottery, the first prize of which is to consist of the Linnean Gallery, being a collection of allegorical and descriptive paintings, by Opie, Russell, Howard, Reinagle, Henderson, and others of great celebrity; together with a full length portrait of Linnæus, in his Lapland Dress, a curious and valuable painting. The second class of prizes is composed of the Temple of Flora, five folio volumes, containing several hundred coloured plates, engraved by Bartolozzi, Earlom, Landseer, and other distinguished artists. The total value of all the prizes in this Botanical Lottery is 77,000l.

Travels in Iceland, during the Summer of the Year 1810, by Sir GEORGE MACKENZIE, Mr. HOLLAND, and Mr. BRIGHT, are in the press. A preliminary Dissertation on the History and Literature of Iceland, will precede the journal of the travellers. In the journal will be described the country, the hot-

springs, volcanoes, and other natural curiosities, and also the manners and customs of the inhabitants; and it will be followed by distinct chapters, on rural, political, and ecclesiastical, affairs; on the present state of literature; on natural history, botany, and mineralogy.

Accounts have been received from Mr. C. R. Cockerell, at Athens, of a recent discovery in the island of Egina, highly interesting to the arts. In excavating the earth to ascertain the Hypæthral in the ancient temple of Jupiter Panhellenius, in the pursuit of his inquiries, a great number of fragments of Parian marble, of the most beautiful sculpture, have been raised, the parts of which nearly complete sixteen statues, between five and six feet in height, many of them in powerful action, and described as not inferior to the celebrated sculptures of the Elgin collection. It is remarkable, that, of the travellers of all nations who have visited that celebrated temple for more than a thousand years past, no one before Mr. Cockerell should have



have dug three feet deep, the whole of the sculptures having been found so near the surface.

The Baptist Missionary Society was formed at Kettering, in Northamptonshire, in 1792, for the purpose of propagating the gospel. Its principal exertions have been directed to the East Indies, where there are now eleven missionaries in the service of the society. Two others have lately been sent out, and several natives, whom the missionaries have been the means of converting, are now employed in preaching the gospel. The missionaries have also translated the Scriptures into several of the Eastern languages; and are now engaged in translating it into Chinese, as will appear from the following table. The translations about which the missionaries of Serampore, the principal station of the missions, are engaged, are twelve in number, viz.

Languages:	Probable extent to which they are spoken.	Present progress.
Bengalee	About that of Great Britain,	Bible printed.
Sungskrit	Read all over India,	N. T. ditto.
Orissa,	About that of Ireland,	N. T. ditto.
Hindoostanee,	About that of France & Italy,	N. T. printing
Mahratta,	About that of Great Britain,	N. T. ditto.
Guzeratic, Chinese	China,	N. T. ditto.
Telinga,	About that of England,	N. T. of these six last translating for the Press.
Carnatic, Siku or Seeks,	The same,	
Persian,	Persia and India.	
Burman,	Burmah, about 70 millions.	

The New Testament in the Malayala is also printing at Serampore for the use of the inhabitants of Travancore.

The proprietors of the London Edition of Johnson's Dictionary, a great, but palpably imperfect, work, have at length submitted to the demands of public opinion, and engaged Mr. Todd to add four thousand words not found in Johnson. We have no grounds for doubting the qualifications of this gentleman for his undertaking, but we hope he is in correspondence with Mr. Pytches, Sir Herbert Croft, Mr. W. Taylor, and others, who it is known have devoted great part of their lives to lexicographical researches. After so much discussion on the subject of a new and perfect dictionary of the

language, and after the expectations that have been raised by various writers, that we might live to see such a work produced by combined exertions, it will be deeply to be regretted that our literary capital should be employed in promoting such a job, as is too frequently engaged in by the co-proprietors of London editions. We repeat that we actually anticipate no failure in this case, but the editor ought to be aware that expectations are very high in regard to the important work upon which he has adventured.

The annual courses of lectures at the Surrey Institution, will be delivered in the following order, by the able persons named:

1. *On the Philosophy of Physics*, by J. M. GOOD, esq. F.R.S. Mem. Am. Phil. S. and F.L.S. of Philadelphia. To commence on Friday the 22d of November, and be continued on each succeeding Friday.

2. *On the Belles Lettres*, by EDWARD QUIN, esq. to commence on Tuesday the 26th of November, and be continued on each succeeding Tuesday.

3. *On the Chemical Phenomena of Nature and Art*, by FRED. ACCUM, esq. M.R.I.A. F.L.S. to commence early in 1812.

4. *On Music*, by W. CROUCH, Mus. D. professor of music in the university of Oxford. To commence early in 1812.

Another pious and very contemptible fraud has recently been attempted by an obscure American writer, in regard to the death of Mr. Paine. The opinions and repentance of exhausted and expiring faculties are always worthless testimonies, of which the divine religion of Jesus stands in no need; but a good cause is injured by adducing gross and palpable falsehoods in fancied support of it. We understand that the last days of this celebrated character will be accurately described in an authentic Account of his Life, by Mr. T. C. RICKMAN, a native of Lewes, where Paine long resided, and at whose house, in Mary-lebone-street, Paine lodged at the time he wrote his political pamphlets in 1792. Mr. Rickman proposes to annex to his work some fugitive poems and tracts of the author, not generally known, and to prefix a portrait, from Romney's fine picture, in possession of Mr. Bosville.

Dr. HALLIDAY announces Observations on the present State of the Portuguese Army, as organised by Lieutenant-general Sir William Carr Beresford, K.B. Field-marshal and Commander-in-chief of that Army; with an account of the different military establishments and laws of Portugal, and a sketch of the campaigns of the last year, during which

which the Portuguese army was brought into the field, against the enemy, for the first time as a regular force.

Mr. JOHN THELWALL will shortly publish the *Elements of English Rhythmus*; with an *Analysis of the Science and Practice of Elocution*.

Mr. TROTTER's *Memoirs of Mr. Fox* have afforded a further proof of the public affection for their illustrious subject. The first large edition was sold in a few days; a new one was printed with great expedition, and bespoke before it was ready; and another is preparing to meet the impatient demands of the public. The free and honest estimate which Mr. Trotter has made from personal knowledge of the principles and pretensions of the heads of parties, has greatly increased the natural interest of his work.

It will be gratifying to the thousands who have found pleasure in the preceding work, to hear that Mr. TROTTER has made considerable progress in the *Public Life of Mr. Fox*, which embraces the history of forty years of the reign of George the Third, and which will include the verified substance of his principal speeches and the history of parties, deduced from authentic documents. It will extend to three volumes octavo, with closely printed appendices.

Mr. T. LEYBOURN, of the Royal Military College, editor of the *Mathematical Repository*, intends to publish by subscription, a collection of all the *Mathematical Questions and their Answers*, which have appeared in the almanack called the *LADIES' DIARY*, from its commencement in 1704 to the present time. The editor of the *Diary* (Dr. Charles Hutton) published a similar work in 1773, but comprehending both its mathematical and poetical parts down to that period. Mr. Leybourn's publication will comprehend only the mathematical part; and, with Dr. Hutton's permission, will contain all the valuable additional matter given in his edition, as far as it extends. He also hopes to be able to give other additions by the assistance of some of the ingenious mathematicians who have for a number of years past contributed to the *Mathematical Repository*. The work will be printed in 8vo. and will be published in half volumes, one of which will appear every three months. The diagrams will be printed in the text from figures cut in wood. It will be put to press as soon as such a number of subscribers can be obtained as shall give the editor a prospect of being indemnified

for the expence, which must attend its publication.

Mr. ALEXANDER CHALMERS, the correct and industrious editor of many London editions of English authors, is engaged in a new edition of the *Biographical Dictionary*, in octavo, which is to be enlarged from sixteen to twenty-one volumes.

The Gas-lights are, we understand, to be extensively applied during the present winter, in various parts of the metropolis, under the provisions of the Act of Parliament and Royal Charter.

The university of Oxford is about to excite great literary interest at home and abroad, by the publication at large of the most interesting of the ninety-four MSS. brought by Mr. Hayter from *Herculanum*, and about which he has already gratified the public in his splendid report to the Prince Regent.

The Rev. E. W. WHITAKER, rector of St. Mildred's and All Saints, Canterbury, has issued proposals for delivering a course of lectures on *Universal History*, to be read in the metropolis, during the months from January to May, in the years 1812 and 1813. The whole course will consist of thirty-eight lectures, containing an outline of *Universal History*, from the creation to the peace of Paris, and comprising remarks on the age of the world, the origin of nations, the progress of population, the formation of governments, the derivation of languages, the rise of arts and sciences, the increase of commerce, and the diffusion of knowledge among mankind.

Early in the ensuing year will be published, a new *Description of the Muscles of the Human Body*, accompanied with about fifteen engravings of the principal muscles; by Mr. JOHN JAMES WATT, surgeon.

A *Description of a new invented Instrument or Machine for illustrating on rational and scientific Principles, the Structure and Theory of the Hebrew Language*, by a Method never before attempted, is in the press, by the Rev. ROBERT UVEDALE.

Dr. TITFORD has in the press, and purposes to publish, in six numbers, royal quarto, *Sketches towards a Hortus Botanicus Americanus*, or coloured plates of Plants of the West Indies and North and South America, with concise and familiar descriptions; the whole collected and compiled during a residence in the West Indies, and a tour through the United States of America.

Mrs. AGNES



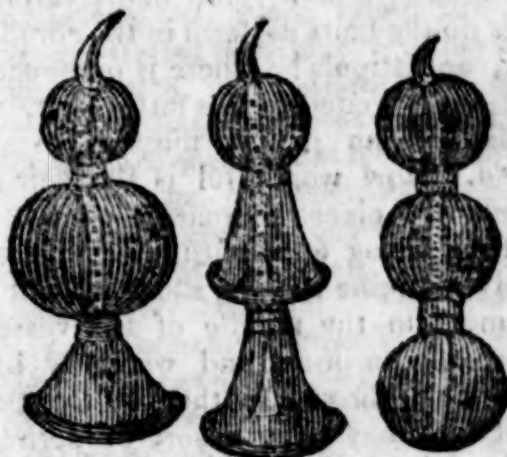
Mrs. AGNES IBBETSON has published an interesting paper on the Hairs of Plants. She shews that the idea of perspiration in plants is an absolute fable, originating from the poorness of the magnifiers employed, and that what has been taken for perspiration is either a sort of hair, or instrument in that shape, for carrying water to the interior of plants, and performing many of those important services which their diminutive appearance made us overlook; or a sort of cryptogamia plant, nourished by the dews of the atmosphere. And further, there is found in the corolla of flowers, and in the stem of trees, a clear transparent skin, which, placed under the highest magnifier, shows no alteration of form, nor any aperture, and the same is found on the exterior of the cuticle, on each side of the leaf of all plants; so that it is not possible that a drop of water can pass to or from the interior. No part of the vegetable structure plays so many parts, and shows itself in so many ways, as this delicate skin; through it she saw the dew drop enter the pabulum; of the same skin these hairs are formed, which confine not only water but air. How then, says she, can water enter the interior of the leaf, which is thus guarded on both sides by this transparent medium? For that water which is often seen underneath the skin of vegetables, and wholly independent of the vessels, they are indebted to the hairs alone. The first idea that occurs on seeing these hairs greatly magnified is, that they resemble the instruments in an immense laboratory. But great indeed must be the laboratory that could show instruments of such contrivance, figures so various, and mechanism so astonishing, even putting their diminutive size out of question. By the most careful attention to their forms, by filling them with coloured liquids, and with art and constant practice learning to manage the heat and light of her solar microscope (opaque as well as common), Mrs. Ibbetson was able repeatedly to fill and empty a few of the instruments, and by these means understand something of their construction. Innumerable are the offices which these hairs perform. They shade from light and heat, convey moisture, decompose water, catch and secure drops of rain as they fall, and select the dew from the atmosphere. Yet but a small part of their offices are the carrying moisture to the plants, catching the rain-drops on their points, and defending the back of the leaf from the sun's rays. The following figure represents a

hair used, and particularly found on the leaves of trees.



This is merely a managed vacuum, which draws the water into the vessel, and then lets it into the pabulum of the leaf.

When the buds of trees are enlarging, and much humidity is required for their preservation, a quantity of hairs suddenly cover all the buds in various directions, shaped as beneath,



The sort of instrument used on this occasion never varies, and selects the dew from the atmosphere; at four or five in the morning they are almost empty; by eight, perfectly full; again empty before noon, and late in the evening replenished to bursting, or running over; but how they fill themselves, except by means of a vacuum, she has not been able to discover. In perfumed plants Mrs. Ibbetson found a species of instrument that baffled conjecture as to its management or uses, represented below,



The different bells bubble between each division (when part of it is turned to the sun) like a pulse glass when a warm hand is applied to one of the balls. These instruments are found in the balm of gilead, in geraniums, and other perfumed plants. It would be endless, she says, to mention all the different offices to which the hairs are applied, they are peculiarly adapted to convey the powder of the stamen to the sirup of the pistil, there being in each hair a duct for conveying the mixed juices to the canal in the pistil. All this is plainly seen, since in the solar microscope each hair is as large as a walking stick. How many various offices do the hairs perform in the corolla, calyx, and stipula! There is one peculiarly appropriated to this latter part, in all diadelphian plants, most curiously formed. How wonderful is the hair in wet plants! placed to guard the air-vessels from being filled with insects; they exactly resemble swords, shoot in a circle and meet in the middle of the vessel. How many an insect and water-fly has she seen run through by them! But this is not all, they have a sort of spring, which makes the hair strike down, and thus get rid of the creature it has transfixed.

Mr. PARKINSON's third volume of the *Organic Remains of a Former World*, will be published in November.

A new edition of the Rev. Dr. RERS' *Practical Sermons* is nearly ready for publication, a very large impression having been entirely sold off.

Dr. BUCHANAN has published the following account of the annual expenses of the Idol at Juggernaut, in Orissa, presented to the English government, and extracted from the official accounts:

	Rupees.	£Sterl.
Expenses attending the table of the idol . . .	36,115	or 4,514
Ditto of his dress or wearing apparel . . .	2,712	339
Ditto of the wages of his servants . . .	10,057	1,259
Ditto of contingent expenses at the different seasons of pilgrimage . . .	10,989	1,373
Ditto of his elephants and horses . . .	3,030	378
Ditto of his rutt or annual state carriage . . .	6,713	839
	<hr/> Rupees 69,616	<hr/> £8,702

The Literary and Philosophical Society of Hackney have published the First Year's Report of its Proceedings, and a

Catalogue of the Library. This society is fortunate in having an active and intelligent secretary in the person of Mr. JOHN CLENNELL, formerly of Newcastle, and editor of the *Commercial Magazine*.

Mr. CLENNELL also announces a course of six Lectures on Commerce, to be delivered at Stratford.

Knots, or knobs, of the Burrknot apple-tree, put into the ground, will make a long shoot, the following spring; or, knobbed branches with blossom buds upon them, will bear the same year. The burrknot apple-tree is uncommonly productive. They never miss bearing, not being so liable to blight in inclement seasons, as other varieties. The fruit is large, its tints resembling the ribston pippin, and being about its size. For culinary uses, it is not inferior to the choicest codlin, and it keeps much better. The tree is not liable to canker, owing to its not putting out a tap-root, but spreading its numerous fibres from the knob horizontally, and following the soil.

Sir WILLIAM DRUMMOND conceives that he has discovered in Malta the birth-place of Hannibal. He adduces several reasons for thinking, that, although Hannibal fell in Bithynia, by the perfidy of the king Prusias, and the Roman general Flaminius, yet his ashes were brought from thence, to repose among his countrymen and relatives at Malta. It appears that in the year 1761, in the district of *Ben Ghisa*, in Malta, was discovered a sepulchral cave. In the wall of this cave was a hollow square, in which was cut in Phenician characters the epitaph annexed, which Sir W. has translated thus:

The inner Chamber of the sanctuary of the  
Sepulchre of Hannibal,  
Illustrious in the consummation of calamity  
He was beloved.

The people lament, when arrayed  
in order of battle,  
Hannibal, the son of Bar-Melech.

Sir W. D. argues, that the name of the district of Malta, where stands this sepulchre, *Ben Ghisa*, is a corruption of what ancient writers intend by the family of Amilcar *Giscon*, which was nearly related to that of Amilcar *Barca*, or, by transposition, *Barca Amilca*, would be the Punic order; and as on the tomb, *Bar-Melech*.

The following rules for distinguishing British roads from those constructed by the Romans, will be interesting to our antiquarian readers.

1. British roads are not raised nor paved, nor always straight; but often wind along the  
tops



tops or sides of the chains of hills which lie in their course.

2. They do not lead to Roman towns, or notice such towns, except when placed on the sites of British fortresses.

3. They are attended by tumuli, like those of the Romans, but usually throw out branches, which, after running parallel for some miles, are reunited to the original stem.

The society for the relief of widows and orphans of medical men in London, and its vicinity, held their half-yearly general court on the second of October, at the usual place of meeting, the Gray's Inn Coffee-house, Holborn, when the annual election of officers and directors took place.—This society was instituted in the year 1788. Its capital is now eighteen thousand four hundred pounds, three per cent. consolidated bank annuities, and two hundred pounds navy five per cents, out of the interest of which, down to the 18th of September in the present year, 1811, the sum of three thousand three hundred and thirty-eight pounds, three shillings, has been distributed among the widows and orphans of deceased medical men, members of this society, many of whose families had been left without any provision.

#### View of Wars since the Revolution.

With whom.	When begun.	When ended.	Where end.
France.	7 May 1689	10 Feb. 1697	Ryswick
France	4 May 1701	13 Mar. 1713	Utrecht.
Spain.	16 Dec. 1718	13 June 1721	Madrid.
Spain.	19 Oct. 1739	18 Oct. 1748	Aix-la-Chapelle
France.	18 May 1756	10 Feb. 1763	Fontainbleau.
America, &c.	19 Apr. 1775	3 Sept. 1783	Paris.
France.	11 Feb. 1793	27 Mar. 1802	Amiens.
France, &c.	9 Mar. 1803	.....	....

Debt beginning of each War.	Debt contracted in each war.	Average annual revenue.
664,262	20,035,737	3,000,000
16,500,000	35,500,000	3,700,000
50,000,000	6,000,000	4,000,000
50,000,000	28,000,000	6,000,000
74,000,000	73,000,000	7,000,000
136,000,000	110,000,000	11,000,000
272,000,000	347,000,000	25,000,000
619,000,000	.....	70,000,000

An exertion is making by the West India merchants, to effect the more general use of coffee in the British Islands, and it merits success. Coffee roasted is in consequence offered at the low price of two shillings per pound, and it is as a

beverage so much superior to tea, that the number of consumers cannot fail to increase. It is singular, that far less coffee is used in this luxurious country, than in any other country in Europe, and, in truth, our English house-wives do not yet know how to make coffee.

At a general meeting of the Caledonian Horticultural Society, lately held, the committee appointed to judge of the HOME-MADE WINES, reported, that, after a careful examination and comparison of twenty-four different kinds, which had been sent for competition, they had found the first medal due to the wine which, on opening the sealed letter, was found to belong to Miss Edmonston, 23, George-street, made entirely from Dutch red currants. The committee further reported, that almost all the wines produced were of excellent quality, and that the following, in particular, deserved premiums:—that belonging to Mrs. Anderson, Stony-hill-house, Musselburgh.—To Mrs. Simpson, Viewfield.—To Mrs. Mitchell, Parson's Green.—To Mr. Sang, Loanwells.—To Mrs. Wright, Argyle-square.—To Mr. Sang, Kirkaldy.

A translation of the continuation of Humboldt's Travels, &c. in New Spain, recently arrived in this country, is in the press, and will be speedily published.

Shortly will be re-published, Certayne Notes of Instruction, concerning the making of Verse or Ryme, by GEORGE GASCOIGNE, esq. imprinted at London, by Henrie Bienneman, Anno Domini, 1575.

A Discourse on English Poetrie; together with the author's Judgment, touching the Reformation of our English Verse, by WILLIAM WEBBE; imprinted at London, by John Charlewood, 1586, is reprinting.

Also, Ane Schort Treatise, conteining some Reulis and Cutelis to be obseruit and aschewit in Scottis Poesie, by King JAMES the VIth of Scotland; imprinted at Edinburg, by Thomas Vautrollier, 1584.

#### FRANCE.

M. BURCKHARDT has published at Paris the following elements of the Comet:—Perihelion distance, 1,02241. The instant of its passage by the perihelion, 48 minutes past nine in the evening of the 12th of September, 1812. Ascending node, 140 deg. 13 sec.; inclination, 72 deg. 12 sec.; place of the perihelion, 72 deg. 12 sec. It was nearest the sun on the 12th of September; it was then still 39 millions of leagues distant from that body.

body, and 43 millions of leagues from the earth.

The last French edition of M. M. KLAPROTH and WOLF's *Dictionnaire de Chimie*, contains the following remarks on English chemistry: "Besides Van Helmont, we ought to notice Mayhew, Boyle, Hales, and Black, who had the merit of enquiring after the gases, till the epoch when Dr. Priestley published his researches.—*The first of August, 1774, ought to be regarded as the birthday of Pneumatic Chemistry, that being the day when Priestley discovered Dephlogisticated Gas.* He likewise became acquainted with all the other gases, and in his immense works, always just, and never systematic or exclusive, too rich in his own genius to be induced to borrow from others, he has published a multitude of new facts, which have thrown great light upon this interesting subject."

The following circumstantial account of three Meteoric Stones, which fell near Orleans, is translated from M. de la METHERIE's *Journal*:—"On the 25th of Nov. 1810, at half past one in the afternoon, three atmospheric stones fell perpendicularly at Charsonville, in the department of Loiret. Their fall was accompanied with a succession of thunder-claps which preceded them and lasted some minutes. The noise of these explosions, in number three or four, followed by the roll produced by the echo, was heard as distinctly at Orleans as at the place where the stones fell. It is even said the noise was as loud at Montargis, Salbri, Vierzon, and Blois, as in each of these places it was the cause of some alarm, and was attributed to the explosion of a powder-mill. It is concluded, that, in consequence of the great distances in the circle in which the noise was heard, the explosion took place at a height in the atmosphere almost incalculable. The stones were found within an extent of half a league of each other; and their fall, in a perpendicular direction, was without any apparent light or globe of fire attending them. One of the stones, which fell at Mortelle; it seems had not been found. Another fell at Villeroi, and the third at Moulinbrûlé. One of them weighed twenty pounds, and made a hole in the ground, in a vertical direction, just big enough to bury itself, at the same time that it threw up the earth eight or ten feet high. This stone was taken out about half an hour afterwards,

being still hot enough to be held in the hand with some difficulty. It diffused a strong scent like that of gunpowder, which it retained till it was perfectly cold. The second stone made a hole similar to the other in a vertical direction, and, being found eighteen hours after its fall, was quite cold. These stones were irregular in their shape, and their angles in general obtuse: they contained rather more globules of iron than those that fell at l'Aigle, in Normandy; these globules are also rather larger, and the colour of the stone when first broken is somewhat clearer: it may be speedily oxyded, and is sufficiently dense and heavy to write upon glass. It is broken with difficulty, and comes to pieces very irregularly, and is very fine in the grain. Its exterior is about a quarter of a line in thickness, and its colour of a darkish grey. These stones are also traversed by some irregular black lines, strongly marked, from a half line to two lines thick, and which traverse them in a manner similar to the veins of certain rocks. Does not this fact seem to indicate that they existed prior to their fall, that they have been produced in the same manner as rocks, and were not formed in the atmosphere?"

#### GERMANY.

The trade in wooden clocks, which had long been considerable among the Germans, is now at a stand. The principal manufactories were in the Black Forest, and were supposed to produce 70,000 clocks per annum. Some were sent to America. Two brothers only, after an ambulatory journey in Europe, were known to return with a fortune of 42,000 florins. One of them afterwards went to Constantinople, where the Grand Signior granted him a firman, permitting him to send his clocks throughout the Turkish empire free of importation duties.

#### RUSSIA.

Of the late discoveries of Russian travellers, that of an island in the Icy Ocean, by Syrawatskoi, a merchant, deserves particular notice. Hedemstrom, the Russian naturalist, who has recently examined the Island, which has received the appellation of New Siberia, found three birds claws a yard in length; and the roving Jakute related, that they had sometimes found feathers, the barrels of which were capable of admitting a man's clenched fist.



## AFRICA.

On the 14th of June, 1811, a slight shock of an earthquake was felt at the Cape, being the forty-second lately experienced. It was not accompanied with so loud a noise as those in December 1809. The houses were, however, much cracked, and several urns and monuments were thrown down. The comet bore about west-by-north, and set between seven and eight in the evening. It was visible during the passage to the fleet from the East Indies in March, April, and May.

## NORTH AMERICA.

The Cherokee nation has at length, in full council, adopted a constitution, which embraces a simple form of government. The legislative and judicial powers are vested in a general council, with less ones subordinate. In this nation there are 12,395 Indians. The females exceeding the males by 200. The whites are 341, and one-third of these have Indian wives. Of negro slaves there are 583. The number of their cattle is 19,500; of horses, 6100; of hogs, 19,600; of sheep, 1037. They have now in actual use, 13 grist-mills, 3 saw-mills, 3 saltpetre works, and 1 powder-mill. They have also 30 waggons, between 480 and 500 ploughs, 1600 spinning wheels, 467 looms, and 49 silversmiths.

An American writer observes, that in Europe there are thirty-seven species of trees, which grow to the height of thirty feet; of which eighteen form the mass of their forests, and sixteen are found in every part of Europe. In America there are ninety species of trees, which exceed forty feet in height. They are all natives of the forest, and seventy-two are common to all parts of the United States. In Europe only seven are fit for architecture, in America no less than fifty-one.

## AZORES.

On the 16th of June last, the crew of a British sloop, the *Sabrina*, observed two columns of white smoke arising from the sea, off the west end of the island of St. Michael's, one of the Azores; which for some time they supposed to be an engagement, and made sail towards it; but were prevented, by the wind dying away. The smoke continued to ascend with large flames of fire, and they then concluded it was a volcano. Next day they were close in with the island of St. Michael's, and found the volcano situated about two miles west of

that island, and still raging. They learnt from the British consul at St. Michael's, that smoke was first observed on the 14th of June; previous to which there had been several very severe shocks of an earthquake felt at St. Michael's, so that the destruction of the whole island was much feared; but they ceased as soon as the volcano broke out. On the 18th, the *Sabrina* went as near the volcano as she could with safety, and found it still raging with unabated violence, throwing up from under the water large stones, cinders, ashes, &c. accompanied with several severe concussions. About noon on the same day, they observed the mouth of the crater just showing itself above the surface of the sea, where there were formerly 40 fathoms or 240 feet of water. At three P.M. same day, it was about 30 feet above the surface of the water, and about a furlong in length. On the 19th they were within five or six miles of the volcano, and found it about 50 feet in height, and two-thirds of a mile in length; still raging as before, and throwing up large quantities of stones, some of which fell a mile distant from the volcano. The smoke drew up several water-spouts, which, spreading in the air, fell in heavy rain, accompanied with vast quantities of fine black sand, which completely covered the *Sabrina's* decks at the distance of three or four miles. On the 20th they went on a cruise, leaving the volcano about 150 feet high, and a mile in length, still raging as formerly, and continuing to increase in size. On the 4th of July they again visited the volcano, and found it perfectly quiet. They now went on shore, and found it very steep, and its height from 200 to 300 feet. It was with difficulty they were able to reach the top of the island; which they at last effected, in a quarter where there was a gentle declivity; but the ground, or rather the ashes, composed of sulphureous matter, dross of iron, &c. was so very hot for their feet, that they were obliged to return. They, however, took possession of the island, in the name of his Britannic Majesty, and left an English union-jack flying on it. The circumference is from two to three miles. In the middle is a large basin of boiling water, from which a stream runs into the sea; and at the distance of fifty yards from the island, the water, although thirty fathoms deep, is too hot to hold the hand in. In short, the whole island

is a crater: the cliff on the outside appearing as walls, as steep within as they are without. The basin of boiling water is the mouth, from which the smoke, &c. issued. When the Sabrina left it, several parts of the cliff continued to smoke a

little; and it was the opinion that it would soon break out again.—We wish some of our readers in the Azores to favour us with further particulars of this interesting phenomenon.

## REPORT OF DISEASES,

*Under the Care of the late Senior Physician of the Finsbury Dispensary, from the 20th of September, to the 20th of October.*

**A**LTHOUGH the last month has been by no means deficient in the production of complaints, more especially those of a feverish nature, attended often with considerable derangement in the peculiar secretion of the liver, no epidemic has occurred to the knowledge of the Reporter worthy of observation. The instances of disease in which he has been more particularly interested, have had no connection with the season, and are equally liable to take place at every period of the year. Gout, dropsy, and palsy, are neither autumnal nor vernal disorders. One gouty patient tried in vain the eau medicinale, which on former occasions had proved of at least temporary avail. Its salutary potency seemed in this instance to have been exhausted by its repeated use. But the most melancholy case was, that of an old young man, who, by the extravagant expenditure of his native fund of vitality, had brought on a bankruptcy of constitution, an incapacity or want of healthy relish for all the objects of business or of pleasure. His family were rather remarkable for an hereditary longevity, but he forfeited the

inheritance by his individual misconduct.

It is remarkable, that, although the bodily organs have lost their freshness, the appetites their ardor, the imagination its radiant hues, and the nerves their once exquisite faculty of thrilling with delight through all their filaments, the dull debauchée, the vapid voluptuary still continues to be from the impulse of custom, what he has ceased to be from the impetuosity of inclination. Habits are more invincible than passions.

What is most to be lamented in the present luxuriously depraved condition of society is, that the weakly periods of childhood and old age are so frequently brought almost to touch each other, without any intermediate season of vigor and enjoyment. In such an existence, there is no noon. The morning and the evening make up the whole day. The meridian of life does not occupy any space. It is merely an imaginary boundary between the two opposite states of immature and superannuated imbecility.

J. REID.

*Grenville-street, Brunswick-square,  
Oct. 26, 1811.*

## ALPHABETICAL LIST of BANKRUPTCIES and DIVIDENDS, announced between the 15th of September and the 15th of October, extracted from the London Gazettes.

**N. B.**—In Bankruptcies in and near London, the Attornies are to be understood to reside in London and in Country Bankruptcies at the Residence of the Bankrupt, except otherwise expressed.

(The Solicitors' Names are between Parentheses.)

### BANKRUPTCIES. (This Month 95.)

<b>A</b> GUILAR J. Devonshire square, merchant. (Wade-son and Co.)	Buckeridge J. Lambeth, barge builder. (Upstone)
<b>Alibutt</b> J. Woolverhampton, victualler. (Meredith, Birmingham)	<b>Bull</b> W. G. Wych street, publican. (Frowd)
<b>Alderbert</b> L. and Co. Copthall buildings, merchants (Denner and Co.)	<b>Byrth</b> J. Plymouth Dock, Devon. grocer. (Frideaux, Plymouth)
<b>Bate</b> W. Jun. Bilston, Staffordshire, brickmaker. (Stuart)	<b>Carbin</b> J. Islington, underwriter. (Mitchell)
<b>Bowdler</b> W. Cheapside, Manchester, warehouseman. (Taylor and Co.)	<b>Chandler</b> D. Stowupland, coal merchant. (Marriott)
<b>Burrell</b> D. Jermyns street, jeweller. (Holmes and Co.)	<b>Clarke</b> C. Cumberland, cattle dealer. (Pearson)
<b>Butler</b> R. Cheapside, glover. (Brown)	<b>Coburn</b> T. Witney, Oxfordshire, woollappler. (North and Co, New Woodstock)
<b>Brady</b> J. Milford, Wilts, timber merchant. (D. Tinsley)	<b>Cowie</b> J. Warrford court, merchant. (Raye and Co.)
<b>Brown</b> W. Lofstone, York, corn dealer. (Bell)	<b>Crosley</b> G. Manchester, silversmith. (Halthead and Co.)
<b>Brackenbury</b> J. and Co. bankers, Ely. (Evans and Co.)	<b>Davies</b> D. Whitechapel, linen draper. (Langlois)
<b>Brierley</b> J. Lees, Lancashire, cotton spinner. (Hewitt and Co.)	<b>Dickins</b> J. Rochdale, Manchester, grocer. (Edge)
	<b>Dickenson</b> J. Liverpool merchant. (Griffith and Co.)
	<b>Downie</b> J. Limehouse, merchant. (Robinson and Co.)
	<b>Downes</b> R. Long Acre, watch maker. (Jones and Co.)
	<b>Lunley</b> F. Stafford, joiner. (Collins and Co.)
	<b>Edlin</b> H. Limehouse, butcher. (Hall)
	<b>Gate</b> J. and Wright W. Southwark, brewers. (Lloyd)
	<b>Goodson</b> R. P. Leadenhall street, saddler. (Clarke)
	<b>Graham</b> W. Liverpool, liquor merchant. (Freckleton)
	<b>Grebham</b>



Graham J. Bridgewater, cornfactor. (Boys  
Harper W. Norwich, hater. (Staff  
Harrington T. New Sarum, silverfinch. (Hurst  
Hefelwood T. York, grocer. (Brook and Co.  
Hears W. Hathersall, linen draper. (Fairthorne  
and Co.  
Hepburn J. Bolton-le-Moors, manufacturer. (Tarn  
Hobbs J. upholsterer, Grub street. (Kayll  
Humphreys R. Montgomery, flannel manufacturer.  
(Thomas  
Hunter W. Birmingham. (Egerton  
Jakesley T. Lister R. and Crabtree W. Leeds, merchants.  
(Atkinson and Co.  
James J. Langhorne, Carmarthen, shopkeeper. (Davies  
Johnston H. and Co. Kent road, builders. (Charley  
Jones R. Luck fields, victualler. (Whittons  
Jones J. D. Philip lane, merchant. (Wilde and Co.  
King W. H. Fleet lane, cabinet maker. (Taylor  
King J. Spital fields, tailor. (Cattel  
Lewitt Q. Kingston-upon-Hull, merchant. (Martin  
and Co.  
Lewis M. and J. Montgomeryshire, flannel manufacturers.  
(Stephenson  
Lingling L. S. Bread street hill, merchant. (Lloyd  
Lyette J. Worcester, glove manufacturer. (Haden  
Malkew W. Whitehaven, insurance broker. (Adamson  
and Co.  
Mallison J. and Co. Manchester, merchants. Hewitt  
and Co.  
McClure R. Manchester, merchant. (Duenworth  
and Co.  
McAdam W. Bishopgate-within, merchant. (Kearley  
and Co.  
Mecrow W. Dover, toyman. (Shipden  
Midlane W. Gosport, grocer. (Weddell  
Morgan L. Ayleham, Norfolk, linen draper. (Barrows  
and Co.  
Napier T. Dublin, merchant. (Bird, Liverpool  
Noble R. Cannon street road, merchant. (Allison  
Ogden J. Pendleton, Lancashire, bleacher. (Cardwell,  
Manchester  
Parsons W. Limehouse, butcher. (Thompson and Co.  
Pamby J. Liverpool, money scrivener. (Blackstock

Reddiss J. Manchester, stationer. (Cardwell  
Ridge J. Glasbury, baker. (Shepherd and Co.  
Roobord A. Lancashire, builder. (Nabs  
Sale S. Wolverhampton, locksmith. (Biddle  
Salter J. Exeter, merchant. (Wood, Tiverton  
Stanton R. Cannon street road, victualler. (Whitton  
Smith P. Piccadilly, linen draper. (Willis and Co.  
Smith J. Manchester, cotton manufacturer. (Cardwell,  
Manchester  
Smith J. Tabernacle walk, merchant. (Wilde and Co.  
Smith J. Kingston upon-Hull, beef jobber. (Fowler  
Southall R. and Co. Worcesterhire, ironmongers. (Palmer  
and Co.  
Stanton R. Frith street, bronze manufacturer. (Green-  
hill  
Stracy T. A. C. Greville, and G. Fabian, Prince's street,  
Birkenhead. (Tiffin and Co.  
Stansfield W. Lees Hall, Lancashire, cotton spinner.  
(Edge  
Stead T. Foster lane, warehouseman. (Collins and Co.  
Stoney R. York, grocer. (Wray  
Stone J. Windsor, haberdasher. (Pearce and Son  
Stone C. St. Mary Hill, merchant. (Pearce  
Taylor R. Commercial road, merchant. (Wegener  
Taylor W. Liverpool, porter dealer. (Greaves and Co.  
Thornton T. Clerkenwell, baker. (Gatty and Co.  
Thornley S. Manchester, manufacturer. (Ainsworth  
Thomson R. Berwick-upon-Tweed, grocer. (Lowick  
and Co.  
Trew S. Somerset, brick maker. (Whitley  
Twigg J. Paternoster row, muffin manufacturer. (Har-  
man  
Varcas A. Founder's court, merchant. (Miller  
Ward C. and Brown J. Bolton-le-Moors, Lancashire, hay  
merchants. (Brotherton, Wigan  
Waller G. Strand, baker. (Blacklow  
Whitgrove T. J. Kidderminster, tanner. (Wheeler  
Wilson W. Nottingham, Yorkshire, coal dealer. (Bell  
Williams T. Worcester, upholster. (Hunt  
Wood J. Sunderland, grocer. (Tiffin and Co.  
Woodcock J. Wetham Abbey, Essex, (Carpenter,  
Argill

## DIVIDENDS.

Ackerley S. Liverpool  
Adams J. and Ludlow J. Walworth  
Anderson J. R. Throgmorton street  
Anderson A. and Robertson D. Coleman  
street  
Andrews T. Basinghall street  
Arbuthnot and Co. Philip lane  
Atwell R. Todington, Bedford  
Baddock J. Paternoster row  
Bagster R. Piccadilly  
Bainbridge W. Fletcher W. and Bar-  
ber J. Barnes, Surrey  
Bannett T. Long Buckby, Northamp-  
tonshire  
Balin S. Gloucester  
Bendley and Whytt E. A. Fenchurch  
street  
Benwell J. Freshford, Somersetshire  
Bennett S. Bath  
Bayley C. Bath  
Banks R. Lancaster  
Bilby W. Hart street  
Bond J. Lloyd's Coffee-house  
Borrow W. Manchester  
Bow J. Manchester  
Eger A. and Co. Liverpool  
Blackburne T. and Bonner G. Y.  
King's Lynn, Norfolk  
Branley J. strand  
Brickwood J. S. Stoke Newington  
Brown J. Cannon street  
Burrows J. Hammer-smith  
Brookes J. Whitechurch  
Candell W. Hackney road  
Cary E. M. Plymouth  
Charlton M. Argyle street  
Chapman T. Macclesfield, Chester  
Child T. S. Heata, Glamorgan  
Cough G. Derby  
Colwill G. Leicester square  
Cook J. Bristol  
Copper T. W. Pantras lane  
Corrie J. Weston street, Southwark  
Craut W. Chelmsford, Essex  
Cusford S. Liverpool  
Cusgenven R. Plymouth  
Daniels J. Manchester and Liverpool  
Davis R. Bournemouth  
Davis P. Biddham, Suffolk  
Dalias A. Tower Hill  
Denton J. Essex  
Dunelow J. Leicesterhire  
Ekins C. J. and May V. Liverpool  
Emery S. Bree wood, Stafford  
Emm G. Portsmouth  
Farlow J. Great Scotland yard  
Fawcett A. Winchester street  
Fech T. Loughborough  
Fild W. Trowbridge, Wilts.  
Fisher D. Witney, Oxfordshire

Finlayson, W. and Co. Liverpool  
Fleet J. Lambeth  
Gairdner J. E. and A. Cannon street  
Gill J. Gloucester  
Greiffy R. Manchester  
Grant G. Broad street  
Griffiths J. Milbrooke  
Hartthorn S. Shrewsbury  
Heyes W. Wigan, Lancashire  
Hemingway J. Halifax, Yorkshire  
Henzet G. London  
Hesslois W. Long Acre  
Husky C. and N. Newgate street  
Hogg E. and Co. Sherborne lane  
Hinsley T. and Cooling S. Manchester  
Hill J. Salisbury, Somerset  
Hill J. Mary le bonne street  
Hitchon W. St. Peter's hill  
Hiams H. Waller's place, Lambeth  
Hordern T. Uttoxeter  
Hudtwaleker H. Fenchurch street  
Hutchinson W. P. Liverpool  
Hurry J. and Co. Gracechurch street  
Holland J. Newman street  
Hopkins J. Worcester  
Hutchinson J. M. Poland street  
Hunsley P. Beverley, Yorkshire  
Jervis J. Bath  
Jackson G. Tottenham court road  
Jackson T. Oxford street  
Israel A. Portsmouth  
Kellit D. Leeds  
Kernot J. Bear street  
Kemp J. R. Haslemere, Surrey  
King G. Hampton  
Loughton T. Old-ford, Middlesex  
Lawrence S. Oxford street  
Lewis P. New Bond street  
Lewis T. Bedminster  
Leggick W. Deptford  
Lee R. and Co. Cheap side  
Liker P. York  
Littlewood J. Mortimer street  
Lowson E. Mark lane  
Luke W. Whitehall, and Jenkin H.  
West Smithfield  
Lucas W. Bishop's Castle, Salop  
Lownd T. Cheap side  
Lonsdale J. Newton, Northumberland  
Maltby R. Mortimer street  
Magg G. Bristol  
Mawson W. Kindal, Westmoreland  
Mallard J. Bristol  
Mason W. Back street, Surrey  
Mullard F. and Co. Sile lane  
Muller C. Hackney  
Moses J. Road lane  
Moffatt T. and Co. Gofwell street  
Naylor T. Liverpool  
Nesbit J. and Co. Aldersbury

Norris J. Portsmouth  
Osborn G. Tottenham Court  
Page I. Cornsey  
Page J. Bishopgate street  
Patterson J. Woolwich  
Perkins C. Swansea  
Penn T. Leather lane  
Percival W. Oxford street  
Preston W. Leeds  
Pickett J. Weymouth  
Rawlinson A. and Co. Liverpool  
Read T. Leeds  
Reeve R. and Co. Vere street  
Rowbottom J. Bowby, York  
Rothery T. Leeds, York  
Roberts J. Nottingham  
Seed J. Preston, Lancashire  
Senior R. Bristol  
Smith S. Cavendish street  
Streichert L. Hanover street  
Strickland J. Worcester  
Skrimshire T. Fakenham, Norfolk  
Smith W. Coleman street  
Spencer J. Brighton  
Soanes R. Mark lane  
Staley T. Swaffham, Norfolk  
Stead W. Mortimer street  
Stevenson G. Snows fields  
Sutton J. Sandy, Bedfordshire  
Stanley J. and Co. Deal  
Swire S. Halifax  
Swindell G. Stockport  
Tabor J. C. Colchester, Essex  
Tay J. Chatham, Kent  
Tetball J. Worcester  
Topham T. Manchester  
Toledane P. D. N. Great Prefect street  
Turner T. Nicholas square  
Vaux J. Cuthion Row  
Uffell P. Cable street  
Uren R. Petersfield  
Watson W. Great Cambridge street  
Waybran J. and Co. Swan street  
Walker R. Kingston upon Hull  
Watkins T. Broad street  
Webb H. Enfield  
Wells W. Wadford, Yorkshire  
Webb J. Gloucester  
Whitehead W. Yorkshire  
Withers H. Bath  
Williams R. H. F. and Co. Liverpool  
Willis E. Broad, Gloucester  
Womward T. side Suffolk  
Woodward J. Derby  
Wright T. Birmingham  
Wynn W. Glamorganhire  
Young A. and Co. St. Mary at Hill

# STATE OF PUBLIC AFFAIRS IN OCTOBER,

*Containing official Papers and authentic Documents.*

## GREAT BRITAIN.

The Queen's third quarterly council, consisting of the Archbishops of Canterbury and York, the Lord Chancellor, the Duke of Montrose, Earls Winchelsea and Aylesford, and Lord Ellenborough, assembled at Windsor Castle on Saturday, October the 5th, conformably to the regency act, before which his Majesty's physicians underwent a long examination. The Lord Chancellor afterwards waited upon the Prince Regent, and laid before his Royal Highness the minutes of the proceedings.

*Report of the Queen's Council, held at Windsor, Saturday, October 5, 1811.*

"That the state of his Majesty's health, at the time of this meeting, is not such as to enable his Majesty to resume the personal exercise of his royal authority; that his Majesty's bodily health does not appear to be much altered since the date of our last report; but that his Majesty's mental health does appear to be considerably worse than it was at the time of our last report.

"From all the circumstances of the case, his Majesty's recovery is represented as very improbable by all the physicians in attendance upon his Majesty, excepting one, who still thinks it probable; but, at the same time, looking to his Majesty's faculties, the remaining vigour of his constitution and bodily health, a few of the medical persons in attendance represent that they do not despair, and the majority of the physicians that they do not entirely despair of his Majesty's recovery."

Copy of a letter from Rear-Admiral Foley to John Wilson Croker, esq. dated on board the *Monmouth*, in the Downs, the 23d inst.

SIR,—I have much pleasure in transmitting a letter from Capt. Carteret, of his Majesty's ship *Naiad*, relating the capture of *La Ville de Lyons*, a French praam ship of the Boulogne flotilla, mounting 12 long 24-pounders, commanded by Commodore Jean Baptiste Coupé, and Captain Jean Barbaude, with 112 men, 60 of them soldiers of the 72d regiment.

On this occasion, as well as on the attack made on the *Naiad* the preceding day, Capt. Carteret has shewn a skill and judgment which does him infinite honour. He applauds the conduct of the respective captains under his command, who have always with commendable zeal availed themselves of every opportunity of distinguishing themselves in attacks on the enemy. The lists of killed and wounded are herewith sent.

I have the honour to be, &c.

(Signed) THOMAS FOLEY, Rear-Adm.

*His Majesty's ship Naiad, off Boulogne, September 21.*

SIR,—This morning, at seven o'clock, that part of the enemy's flotilla which was anchored to the eastward of Boulogne, consisting of seven praams, and fifteen smaller vessels, chiefly brigs, weighed and stood out on the larboard tack, the wind being S.W. apparently to renew the same kind of distant cannonade which took place yesterday; different, however, from yesterday, for there was now a weather-tide. The *Naiad*, therefore, weighed, and getting well to windward, joined his Majesty's brigs *Rinaldo*, *Redpole*, and *Castilian*, with the *Viper* cutter, which had all zealously turned to windward in the course of the night to support the *Naiad* in the expected conflict. We all lay to on the larboard-tack, gradually drawing off shore, in the hope of imperceptibly inducing the enemy also to withdraw farther from the protection of his formidable batteries.

To make known the senior officer's intentions, no other signals were deemed necessary, but "to prepare to attack the enemy's van," then standing out, led by Rear-Admiral Baste, and "not to fire until quite close to the enemy."

Accordingly the moment the French Admiral tacked in shore, having reached his utmost distance, and was giving us his broadsides, the King's small squadron bore up together with the utmost rapidity, and stood towards the enemy under all the sail each could conveniently carry, receiving a shower of shot and shells from the flotilla and batteries, without returning any, until within pistol-shot, when the firing on both sides his Majesty's cruizers threw the enemy into inextricable confusion. The French Admiral's praam was the principal object of attack by this ship; but as that officer leading had of course tacked first, and thereby acquired fresh way, and was now under much sail, pushing with great celerity for the batteries, it became impossible to reach him without too greatly hazarding his Majesty's ship. Having, however, succeeded in separating a praam from him, which had handsomely attempted to succour his chief, and which I had intended to consign to the particular care of Captain Anderson and M'Donald, of the *Rinaldo* and *Redpole*, while the *Castilian* attacked others, it now appeared best preferably to employ this ship in effectually securing her.

The *Naiad* accordingly ran her on board; Mr. Grant, the master, lashed her alongside; the small arms men soon cleared her decks, and the boarders, sword in hand, completed her subjugation. Nevertheless, in justice to our brave enemy, it must be observed, that his resistance was both obstinate and gallant, nor did it cease until fairly overpowered.



powered by the overwhelming force we so promptly applied. She is named *La Ville de Lyons*, was commanded by a Mons. Barbaude, who was severely wounded, and has a Mons. *La Coupé*, who as Commodore of a Division was entitled to a broad pendant. Like the other praams she has twelve long guns, 24-pounders, (French,) but she had only 112 men, 60 of whom were soldiers of the 72d regiment of the line. Between thirty and forty have been killed and wounded.

Meanwhile the three brigs completed the defeat of the enemy's flotilla, but I lament to say that the immediate proximity of the formidable batteries whereunto we had now so nearly approached, prevented the capture or destruction of more of their ships or vessels. But no blame can attach to any one on this account; for all the commanders, officers, and crews, did bravely and skilfully perform their duty. If I may be permitted to mention those who served immediately under my own eye, I must eagerly and fully testify to the merits of, and zealous support I received from, Mr. Greenlaw, the First Lieutenant of this ship, as well as from all the excellent officers of every description, brave seamen, and royal marines, whom I have the pride and pleasure of commanding.

I have the honour herewith to inclose reports of our loss, which I rejoice to find so comparatively trivial, and that Lieut. Charles Cobb, of the Castilian, is the only officer who has fallen. I have the honour to be, &c.

PHILIP CARTERET, Captain.  
Thomas Foley, esq. Rear-Admiral  
of the Red, &c.

Total.—Killed three.—Wounded sixteen.

*Downing Street, October 16, 1811.*

Dispatches from General Viscount Wellington, dated Quadrasayes, 29th September, and Frexada, 2d October, 1811.

*Quadrasayes, Sept. 29, 1811.*

MY LORD,

The enemy commenced their movements towards Ciudad Rodrigo with the convoys of provisions from the Sierra de Bejar and from Salamanca on the 21st instant; and on the following day I collected the British army, in positions from which I could either advance or retire without difficulty, which would enable me to see all that was going on, and the strength of the enemy's army.

The 3d division, and that part of General Alten's brigade of cavalry which was not detached, occupied the Range of Heights which are on the left of the Agueda, having their advanced guard under Lieutenant-colonel Williams of the 60th, on the Heights of Pastores, within three miles of Ciudad Rodrigo; the 4th division were at Fuente Guinaldo, where I had strengthened a position with some works: the light division on the right of the Agueda, having their right resting upon the mountains which separate

Castile and Estremadura; Lieutenant general Graham commanded the troops on the left of the army, which were posted on the lower Azava, the 6th division and Major-general Anson's brigade of cavalry being at Espeja, and occupying Carpio Marialva, &c.

Mareschal del Campo Don Carlos D'Espagne observed the Lower Agueda with Don Julian Sanchez's cavalry and infantry. Lieutenant general Sir Stapleton Cotton, with Major-general Slade's and Major-general De Grey's brigades of cavalry, was on the Upper Azava, in the centre, between the right and left of the army, with General Pack's brigade at Campillo; and the 5th division were in observation of the pass of Perales in the rear of the right, the French General Foy having remained and collected a body of troops in Upper Estremadura, consisting of part of his own division of the army of Portugal, and a division of the army of the centre; and the 7th division was in reserve at Alamedilla.

The enemy first appeared in the Plain near Ciudad Rodrigo, on the 23d, and retired again in a short time; but on the 24th, in the morning, they advanced again in considerable force, and entered the Plain, by the roads of St. Spiritos and Tenebron; and before evening they had collected there all their cavalry, to the amount of about six thousand men, and four divisions of infantry, of which, one division were of the Imperial Guard; and the remainder of the armies were encamped on the Guadapero, immediately beyond the hills which surrounded the Plain of Ciudad Rodrigo.

On the morning of the 25th, the enemy sent a reconnoissance of cavalry towards the Lower Azava, consisting of about fourteen squadrons of the cavalry of the Imperial Guard.

They drove in our posts on the right of the Azava; but, having passed that river, the Lanciers de Berg were charged by two squadrons of the 16th and one of the 14th light dragoons and driven back; they attempted to rally and to return, but were fired upon by the light infantry of the 61st regiment; which had been posted in the wood, on their flank, by Lieutenant general Graham; and Major-general Anson pursued them across the Azava, and afterwards resumed his posts on the right of that river. Lieutenant general Graham was highly pleased with the conduct of Major general Anson's brigade; and Major-general Anson particularly mentions Lieutenant-colonel Hervey and Captain Brotherton of the 14th, and Captain Hay and Major Cocks of the 16th.

But the enemy's attention was principally directed during this day to the position of the 3d division on the hills between Fuente Guinaldo and Pastores.—About eight in the morning they moved a column, consisting of between thirty and forty squadron of cavalry, and 14 battalions of infantry and 12 pieces of



of cannon from Ciudad Rodrigo, in such a direction, as that it was doubtful whether they would attempt to ascend the hill by Encina El Bodon, or by the direct road towards Fuente Guinaldo; and I was not certain by which road they would make their attack, till they actually commenced it upon the last.

As soon as I saw the direction of their march, I had reinforced the 2d battalion 5th regiment, which occupied the post on the hill, over which the road passes to Guinaldo, by the 77th regiment, and the 21st Portuguese regiment, under the command of Major-general the Hon. C. Colville, and Major-general Alten's brigade, of which only three squadrons remained which had not been detached, drawn from El Bodon; and ordered there a brigade of the fourth division from Fuente Guinaldo, and afterwards from El Bodon the remainder of the troops of the 3d division, with the exception of those at Pastores, which were too distant.

In the mean time, however, the small body of troops in this post sustained the attack of the enemy's cavalry and artillery. One regiment of French dragoons succeeded in taking two pieces of cannon which had been posted on a rising ground on the right of our troops; but they were charged by the second battalion 5th regiment, under the command of Major Ridge, and the guns were immediately re-taken.

While this operation were going on on the flank, an attack was made on the front by another regiment, which was repulsed in a similar manner by the 77th, and the three squadrons of Major-general Alten's brigade charged repeatedly different bodies of the enemy, which ascended the hill on the left of the two regiments of British infantry; the Portuguese regiment being posted in the rear of their right.

At length the division of the enemy's infantry, which had marched with the cavalry from Ciudad Rodrigo, were brought up to the attack on the road of Fuente Guinaldo, and, seeing that they would arrive and be engaged before the troops could arrive either from Guinaldo or El Bodon, I determined to withdraw our post, and to retire with the whole on Fuente Guinaldo. The 2d battalion 5th regiment and the 77th regiment were formed into one square, and the 21st Portuguese regiment into another, supported by Major-gen. Alten's small body of cavalry and the Portuguese artillery.

The enemy's cavalry immediately rushed forward, and obliged our cavalry to retire to the support of the Portuguese; and the 5th and 77th regiments were charged on three faces of the square, by the French cavalry, but they halted and repulsed the attack with the utmost steadiness and gallantry. We then continued the retreat and joined the remainder of the 3d division, also formed in squares, on their march to Fuente Guinaldo:

and the whole retired together in the utmost order, and the enemy never made another attempt to charge any of them, but were satisfied with firing upon them with their artillery, and with following them.

Lieutenant-colonel Williams with his light infantry, and the Hon. Lieut-colonel Trench, with the 74th regiment, retired from Pastores across the Aguedo, and thence marched by Robleda, where they took some prisoners, and re-crossed the Agueda, and joined at Guinaldo in the evening.

I placed the 3d and 4th divisions, and General Pack's brigade of infantry, and Major-general Alten's, Major-general De Grey's, and Major-general Slade's, brigades of cavalry in the position of Fuente Guinaldo on the evening of the 25th, and ordered Major-gen. Crawford to retire with the light division across the Agueda; the 7th division to form at Alburgaria, and Lieutenant-gen. Graham to collect the troops under his command at Nave De Aver, keeping only posts of observation on the Azava; and the troops were thus formed into an echelon, of which the centre was in the position at Guinaldo; and the right upon the Pass of Perales, and the left at Nave De Aver. Mareschal del Campo Don Carlos D'Espagne was placed on the left of the Coa, and Don Julian Sanchez was detached with the cavalry to the enemy's rear.

The enemy brought up a 2d division of infantry from Ciudad Rodrigo, in the afternoon of the 25th, and in the course of that night, and of the 26th, they collected their whole army in front of our position at Guinaldo; and, not deeming it expedient to stand their attack in that position, I retired about three leagues, and, on the 27th, formed the army as follows, viz. the 5th division on the right, at Aldea Velha; the 4th, and light divisions, and Major-general Alten's cavalry, at the convent of Sacaparte, in front of Alfayates; the 3d and 7th divisions, in second line, behind Alfayates; and Lieutenant-general Graham's corps on the left at Bismula, having their advanced guard beyond the Villa Maior river, and Lieutenant-general Sir Stapleton Cotton's cavalry near Alfayates on the left of the 4th division, and having General Pack's and General M'Mahon's brigades, at Nebulosa, on their left. The piquets of the cavalry were in front of Aldea de Ponte, beyond the Villa Maior river; and those of General Alten's brigade beyond the same river towards Furcalhos.

It had been the enemy's intention to turn the left of the position of Guinaldo, by moving a column into the valley of the Upper Azava, and thence ascending the heights in the rear of the position by Castillegos; and from this column they detached a division of infantry and fourteen squadrons of cavalry to follow our retreat by Albergaria, and another body of the same strength followed us by Furcalhos. The former attacked the piquets of the cavalry at Aldea de Ponte, and drove them



them in; and they pushed on nearly as far as Alfayates. I then made General Pakenham attack them with his brigade of the 4th division, supported by the Honourable Lieutenant general Cole, and the 4th division; and by Sir Stapleton Cotton's cavalry; and the enemy were driven through Aldea de Ponte, back upon Alburgaria, and the piquets of the cavalry resumed their station.

But the enemy, having been reinforced by the troops which marched upon Furcalhos, again advanced about sun set, and drove in the piquets of the cavalry from Aldea de Ponte; and took possession of the village.

Lieutenant-general Cole again attacked them with a part of General Pakenham's brigade, and drove them through the village, but night having come on, and as General Pakenham was not certain what was passing on his flanks, or of the numbers of the enemy, and he knew that the army were to fall back still farther, he evacuated the village, which the enemy occupied, and held during the night.

On the 28th, I formed the army on the heights behind Scito, having the Sierra das Mesas on their right, and the left at Rendo on the Coa, about one league in rear of the position which they had occupied on the 27th. The enemy also retired from Aldea de Ponte, and had their advanced posts at Albergaria; and, as it appears that they are about to retire from this part of the country, and as we have already had some bad weather, and may expect more at the period of the equinoctial gale, I propose to canton the troops.

I cannot conclude this report of the occurrence of the last week, without expressing to your lordship my admiration of the conduct of the troops engaged in the affair of the 25th inst.

[His lordship then proceeds to enumerate the different officers and regiments which distinguished themselves in the different skirmishes with the enemy.]

His serene highness the hereditary Prince of Orange accompanied me during the operations which I have detailed to your lordship, and was for the first time in fire, and he conducted himself with the spirit and intelligence which afford a hope that he will become an ornament to his profession.

The enemy having collected, for the object of relieving Ciudad Rodrigo, the army of the north, which were withdrawn from the attack which they commenced on General Abadia, in Galicia, in which are included 22 battalions of the imperial guard, and General Souham's division of infantry, composed of troops recently arrived in Spain from the army of Naples, and now drawn from the frontiers of Navarre, where they had been employed in operations against Mina, together with five divisions and all the cavalry of the army called of Portugal, composing altogether an army of not less

than 60,000 men, of which 6,000 were cavalry, and 125 pieces of artillery; I could not pretend to maintain the blockade of Ciudad Rodrigo, nor could any efforts which I could make, prevent or materially impede the collection of the supplies or the march of the convoy for the relief of that place. I did all that I could expect to effect without incurring the risk of great loss for no object; and as the reports, as usual, were so various in regard to the enemy's real strength, it was necessary that I should see their army.

I have had no report from the north since I addressed your lordship last, nor from the south of Spain.

General Girard had collected at Merida, a small body of troops, but I imagine that he will break up this collection again, as soon as he will hear that Gen. Hill is at Portalegre. I have the honour to be, &c.

(Signed) WELLINGTON.

I enclose a statement of the killed and wounded, on the 25th and 27th inst.

25.—General total—1 serjeant, 27 rank and file, 37 horses killed; 1 lieutenant-colonel, 3 captains, 2 lieutenants, 1 quartermaster, 10 serjeants, 1 drummer, 90 rank and file, 49 horses, wounded; 1 serjeant, 2 drummers, 22 rank and file, 3 horses, missing.

27.—Total general loss—1 captain, 13 rank and file, 5 horses killed; 1 major, 4 captains, 4 lieutenants, 3 serjeants, 1 drummer, 64 rank and file, 14 horses, wounded; 9 rank and file, 6 horses, missing.

Frexada, Oct. 2 1811.

“ Since I addressed you on the 29th September, I have learnt that the enemy retired from Ciudad Rodrigo on the 30th, the army of the North, towards Salamanca, and, it is said, Valladolid; and the army of Portugal towards Banos and Placentia.

“ Girard's division of the 5th corps, which I informed your lordship had been collected at Merida, has retired from thence, and has again been cantoned in the neighbourhood of Zafra.

“ I likewise learn that General Foy, who had advanced as far as Zarza Major in the valley of the Alagon, with his own division, and one of the army of the centre, has retired towards Placentia.

SOUTH AMERICA.

We inserted many months since the declaration of independance of the extensive provinces of the Caraccas; the following declaration of rights has since appeared.

“ The supreme congress of Venezuela, in its legislative session for the province of Caraccas, taking into consideration that to the neglect and disregard of the rights of man, which have hitherto prevailed, must be ascribed all those evils which this people have endured for three centuries past; and actuated by the desire of re-establishing those sacred principles on a solid basis, has resolved

in obedience to the general will, to declare, and doth now solemnly declare, in the presence of the universe, these rights inalienable; to the end, that every citizen may at all times compare the acts of the government with the purposes of the social institutions; that the magistrate may never lose sight of the rules, by which his conduct must be regulated; and that the legislator may in no case mistake the objects of the trust committed to him.

*Sovereignty of the People.*

1. The sovereignty resides in the people, and the exercise of it in the citizens, by the medium of the right of suffrage, and through the agency of their representatives legally constituted.

2. Sovereignty is by its essence and nature imprescriptible, inalienable, and indivisible.

3. A portion only of the citizens, even with the right of suffrage, cannot exercise the sovereignty; every individual ought to participate by his vote in the formation of the body which is to represent the sovereign authority; because all have a right to express their will with full and entire liberty. This principle alone can render the constitution of their government legitimate and just.

4. Any individual, corporate body, or city, which attempts to usurp the sovereignty, incurs the crime of treason against the people.

5. The public functionaries shall hold their offices for a definite period of time, and the investiture with a public function shall not attach any other importance or influence than what they acquire in the opinion of their fellow-citizens, by the virtues they may exercise whilst occupied in the service of the republic.

6. Crimes committed by the representatives and agents of the republic shall not be passed over with impunity; because no individual has a right to become more inviolable than another.

7. The law shall be equal for all, to punish crimes, and to reward virtues without distinction of birth or hereditary pretensions.

*Rights of Man in Society.*

1. The purpose of society is the common happiness of the people, and government is instituted to secure it.

2. The felicity of the people consists in the enjoyment of liberty, security, property, and equality of rights, in the presence of the law.

3. The law is formed by the free and solemn expression of the general will, declared by agents whom the people elect to represent their will.

4. The right to declare their thoughts and opinions, through the medium of the press, is unrestrained and free, under responsibility to the law for any violation of the public tranquillity, the religious opinions, property and honour of the citizen.

5. The object of the law is to regulate the

manner in which the citizens ought to act upon occasions, when reason requires that they should conduct themselves not merely by their individual judgment and will, but by a common rule.

6. When a citizen submits his actions to a law which his judgment does not approve, he does not surrender his right nor his reason, but obeys the law because he should not be influenced by his own private judgment against the general will to which he ought to conform. Thus the law does not exact the sacrifice of reason, nor the liberty of those who do not approve it, because it never makes an attempt upon liberty, unless where the latter violates social order, or swerves from those principles which determine that all shall be governed by one common rule or law.

7. Every citizen cannot hold an equal power in the formation of the law, because all do not equally contribute to the preservation of the state, to the security and tranquillity of society.

8. The citizens shall be ranged in two classes; the one with the right of suffrage, the other without it.

9. Those possessing the right of suffrage are such as are established in the territory of Venezuela, of whatever nation they may be, and they alone constitute sovereignty.

10. Those not entitled to the right of suffrage are such as have no certain place of residence; those without property, which is the support of society. This class, nevertheless, enjoys the benefits of the law, and its protection, in as full a measure as the other, but without participating in the right of suffrage.

11. No individual can be accused, arrested, or confined, unless in cases explicitly pointed out by law.

12. Every act exercised against a citizen, without the formalities of the law, is arbitrary and tyrannical.

13. Any magistrate who decrees or causes an arbitrary act to be executed, shall be punished with the severity the law prescribes.

14. The law shall protect public and individual liberty against oppression and tyranny.

15. Every citizen is to be regarded as innocent, until he shall have been proved culpable. If it become necessary to secure his person, unnecessary rigour for the purpose shall be repressed by law.

16. No person shall be sentenced or punished without a legal trial, in virtue of a law promulgated previously to the offence. Any law which punishes crimes committed previous to its existence, is tyrannical. A retroactive effect assumed by the law is a crime.

17. The law shall not decree any punishment not absolutely necessary; and that shall be proportionate to the crime, and useful to society.

18. Security



18. Security consists in the protection afforded by society to each of its members, for the preservation of his person, his rights, and his property.

19. Every individual possesses the right to acquire property, and to dispose of it at will, unless his will be contrary to a previous compact, or to law.

20. No kind of labour, art, industry, or commerce, shall be prohibited to any citizen, save only such establishments as may be required for the subsistence of the state.

21. No one can be deprived of the least portion of his property without his consent, except when the public necessity requires it, and then under the condition of a just compensation. No contribution can be required and established, unless for the general utility. Every citizen entitled to suffrage, has the right, through the medium of his representatives, to advise and consult on the establishment of contributions, to watch over their application, and to require an account of the same from those he has elected as his representatives.

22. The liberty of claiming one's rights in the presence of the depositories of the public authority, in no case can be withheld, nor confined to any particular citizen.

23. There is individual oppression, when one member of society is oppressed; there is also the oppression of a member, when the social body is oppressed. In these cases the laws are violated, and the citizens have a right to demand the observance of the laws.

24. The house of every citizen is an inviolable asylum. No one has a right to enter it violently, except in cases of conflagration, deluge, or application, proceeding from the same house; or for objects of criminal proceedings in the cases, and with the essentials determined by law, and under the responsibility of the constituted authorities who have issued the decree. Domiciliary visits, and civil executions, shall take place only in open day, in virtue of the law, and with respect to the person and object expressly pointed out in the act authorising such visitation and execution.

25. Every foreigner of whatever nation he may be, shall be received and admitted into the state of Venezuela.

26. The persons and properties of foreigners shall enjoy the same security as the native citizens, provided always, that they acknowledge the sovereignty and independence, and

respect the catholic religion, the only one in this country.

27. The foreigners who reside in the state of the Caraccas, becoming naturalized, and holding property, shall enjoy all the rights of citizenship.

#### *Duties of Man in Society.*

1. The rights of others, in relation to each individual, have their limit in the moral principle which determines their duties, the fulfilment whereof, is the necessary effect of the respect due to the rights of each of the individuals. Their basis are these maxims:—"Render to others the good which you would they should render under you." "Do not unto another that which you do not wish to be done unto you."

2. The duties of every individual with respect to society, are: to live in absolute submission to the laws—to obey and respect the legal acts of the constituted authorities—to maintain liberty and equality—to contribute to the public expences—to serve the country in all its exigencies—and, if it becomes necessary, to render to it the sacrifice of property and life; in the exercise of these virtues consists genuine patriotism.

3. Whoever openly does violence to the laws—whoever endeavours to elude them—declares himself an enemy to society.

4. No one can be a good citizen, unless he be a good parent, a good son, a good brother, a good friend, and a good husband.

5. No man can be a man of worth, unless he be a candid, faithful, and religious, observer of the laws; the exercise of private and domestic virtues is the basis of public virtue.

#### *Duties of the Social Body.*

1. The duty of society with respect to its individual members, is the social guarantee. This consists in the obligation on the whole to secure to every individual the enjoyment and preservation of his rights, which is the foundation of the national sovereignty.

2. The social guarantee cannot exist unless the law clearly determines the bounds of the powers vested in the functionaries; nor when the responsibility of the public functionaries has not been expressly terminated and defined.

3. Public succour is a sacred duty of society; it ought to provide for the subsistence of the unfortunate citizens, either by ensuring employment to those who are capable of acquiring means of subsistence, or else by affording the means of support to such as cannot require it by labour.

### INCIDENTS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS, IN AND NEAR LONDON:]

*With Biographical Memoirs of distinguished Characters recently deceased.*

A NUMEROUS meeting of the subscribers to the rebuilding Drury-lane theatre, has been held at the Crown and Anchor tavern,

Samuel Whitbread, esq. in the chair.—From the report of the committee appointed under the Act of last year, it appeared that it would take

take about 140,000*l.* to discharge all claims upon the late theatre and its patents. Towards the discharge of this debt there were funds available to the amount of 56,700*l.* leaving a balance unprovided for of 87,235*l.* to which might be added the fractional parts to account for unforeseen contingencies, leaving a balance to be provided of 90,000*l.*—The rent charge of 7,500*l.* per annum had been reduced to 3,250*l.* and the interest upon the whole would be 8,000*l.*—The highest calculation of the expence of any plan that had been presented to the committee for rebuilding the theatre, with the money necessary for preparing it for performances, did not exceed 150,000*l.* as it was not intended the new theatre should be so large as the former, nor that so great a sum should be expended on its exterior decorations. The interest upon this sum would be 7,500*l.* per annum, which, added to the interest upon the sum required for the extinction of the old debt and the discharge of the annuity, would be altogether about 15,000*l.* To this there was likewise to be added 1,700*l.* for rent, and 800*l.* for taxes. The total estimated income would be 49,100*l.* and at the most moderate computation, the committee conceive that a fair reliance might be placed on a profit of 7 per cent. in addition to the free admissions of subscribers of 500*l.* shares.—Mr. Benjamin Wyatt's plan has been approved by the committee.

On Tuesday, Oct. 1, about one o'clock in the morning an alarming fire broke out in the Infirmary of the Royal Hospital, Greenwich, which raged with dreadful fury for upwards of four hours, in which time the greater part of that noble building was laid in ruins: such a scene has not been witnessed in this town since the conflagration of the Royal Chapel, about thirty years back; the present, however, was beyond comparison the most distressing; numbers of the sick pensioners were hurried from their beds with scarcely any covering, as the rapidity of the flames would not admit of the least delay; others, in the most enfeebled state, were obliged literally to crawl to some place of safety; beds, blankets, &c. were seen in all directions outside the buildings, with these poor veterans huddled together on them, in which state they were obliged to remain until the fury of the flames had abated, so that they could be conveyed to places more suitable. The fire first broke out in the upper part of the North West corner of the building, in one of the junior surgeon's apartments, which had been lately built, and, it appears, in order to make it quickly habitable, a fire had been made on the hearth. The surgeon went into this room previous to his retiring to rest, to see if all was safe, but finding the fire not quite out, threw the contents of a water bottle on it, which he thought would extinguish it sufficiently; but, unfortunately, it did not, for the alarm was given not long afterwards, when the flooring beams and, in

short, the whole room was discovered in flames.—The greatest apprehensions were entertained for the brewhouse belonging to the hospital, and, indeed, for the hospital itself; but, from the timely arrival of engines belonging to the town, we are happy to say they escaped injury. We should consider ourselves ingrateful in the extreme, if we were not to notice, and highly applaud, the strenuous exertions of the men and engines belonging to Messrs. Crowley, Millington, and Co. who were, as has been on all similar occasions, the first that were brought into use with effect, and it was by means of these two engines alone, that the fire received its principal check, so far, indeed, that they completely stopped its progress in the North-East quarter; which, had that not been the case, the whole building must have been destroyed before the arrival of the engines from London, as it burned with such uncommon rapidity.—The voluntary efforts of these men were conspicuous to every one present, and we are happy to say, has not passed unnoticed by the directors of the hospital, who have rewarded them liberally: they likewise have returned thanks in a handsome manner by handbills, to all those who rendered assistance at the momentous crisis.

The ceremony of laying the first stone of the Strand bridge, took place on the Surrey side of the Thames, close to the landing stairs called Cuper's Bridge, nearly opposite Somerset House, on the 11th of October. About four o'clock, every thing being prepared within the first cofferdam, a fine large block of Cornish granite (a specimen of what the bridge is to be built with) was lowered down, and covered an excavation in the work beneath, which contained the gold and silver coins of the present reign, over which was fixed a plate, formed of block tin.

Application is intended to be made in the approaching session of parliament, to obtain an act for making a tunnel underneath the River Thames, from the Isle of Dogs, in the Hamlets of Popular and Blackwall, Middlesex, to the opposite shore, in the parish of Greenwich, Kent, and the necessary roads, &c. to and from the same, in order to form a more direct and commodious communication betwixt the counties of Middlesex and Kent.

An estimate may be formed of the immense improvement in the Grosvenor estate, 300*l.* per acre per annum being required for 80 acres of land between Grosvenor-place and Sloane-street, on a lease of 99 years; this tract therefore, which within memory was let at the annual rent of 250*l.* will, by the present valuation, produce 24,000*l.* per annum.

A grand cricket match has been played this month, between eleven *women* of Surrey and eleven *women* of Hampshire, for 500 guineas.—It was set on foot by the hop gleaners of Hampshire, against all England.—Their neighbours in Surrey, took up the gauntlet, and the contest was decided near Ball's Pond, Middlesex. The combatants were dressed in loose



loose trowsers, with short fringed petticoats descending to the knees, and light flannel waistcoats, with sashes round the waist—The performers were of all ages and sizes, from 14 years to upwards of 50, and were distinguished by coloured ribbons.—Royal purple for the Hampshire, orange and blue for Surrey. The weather being favourable, on the 2d day, much skill was displayed, but the palm was borne off by a Hampshire lass, who made 41 before she was thrown out; at the conclusion of the day the first innings for Hampshire were 81, while those of Surrey were only 7. And after two days further contest it was decided in favor of Hampshire. The Surrey side consisted of—Ann Baker (60 years of age, the best runner and bowler on that side), Ann Tayler, Maria Barfatt, Hannah Higgs, Elizabeth Gale, Hannah Collas, Hannah Bartlett, Maria Cooke, Charlotte Cooke, Elizabeth Stock, and Mary Fry. The Hampshire side consisted of—Sarah Luff, Charlotte Pulain, Hannah Parker, Elizabeth Smith, Martha Smith, Mary Woodson, Nancy Porter, Ann Poulters, Mary Novell, Mary Hislock, and Mary Jougan.

## MARRIED.

J. P. Hodgson, esq. second son of J. H. of Bolingbroke House, Battersea, esq. to the only daughter of Shuckburgh How, esq.

E. Archdeacon, esq. of Mary-le-bone, to Miss R. E. Thornton, of Bottesford.

At Mortlake, L. Wilmer, esq. captain and adjutant of 1st Royal Surrey Militia, to Miss Clarke, of Oxford-street.

Mr. Mibill Slaughter, of St. Martin's-lane, to Miss Esther Fell.

At Acton, C. Kaye, esq. of New Bank-buildings, to Eliza, second daughter of H. Atkins, esq. of Russell square.

G. Barnes, esq. of Ewell, to Miss Mary Ann Birch, third daughter of Wm. B. esq. of Hanwell.

John Edwards, R.N. to Miss Nicholson, Bloomsbury-square.

Mr. Richards, chemist and druggist, of the Strand, to Miss Ashby, of Brixton, Surrey.

G. W. Villiers, esq. of the Royal Horse Guards (blue), to Eleanor, eldest daughter of Sir James Nasmyth, bart.

James Holbrook Griffiths, esq. of Doctors' Commons, to Maria, the only daughter of E. Medley, esq.

C. M. Walker, esq. of Hampton Court, to Miss Riddell, of Stratton-street.

At Aldgate Church, Mr. G. Dare, of Cary-lane, London, to Mary Lofty, of Romford.

Mr. John Lees, of the Bank of England, to Miss Harriet De Charms, of Limehouse.

At Petersham, Surrey, J. R. Snow, esq. to Miss S. L. Tonkin, of Richmond.

Capt. Matthew Smith, R.N. to Miss Maund, of Cornhill, London.

J. Taylor, esq. of London, to Miss Harrison, of Friday-street.

At Little Stanmore, Middlesex, the Rev. R. Yoburgh, vicar of New Steaford, and rec-

tor of Tothill, to Miss Norton, of Little Stanmore.

The Hon. Colonel W. Blaquiére, to the Right Hon. Lady Harriet Townshend, youngest daughter of the Marchioness Townshend.

Charles Fauquier, esq. son of Thomas F. esq. of Hampton Court Palace, to Katherine Roosilia Dawson, of Ripon Park.

The Hon. Henry Butler, third son of the late Viscount Mountgarret, to Anne, daughter of the late J. Harrison, of Newton House, North Riding, Yorkshire.

Mr. John Rivington, bookseller, of St. Paul's church-yard, London, to Miss Blackburn, of Nottingham.

Mr. G. Russell, of Lambeth, to Miss M. Groom, daughter of the late Mr. Farndon G. of this city.

Mr. Edward Gardner, of Paternoster-row, to Miss Mary Bensley, of Bolt-court.

John Blake Kirby, esq. of Mincing-lane to Ann Burgess, of Great Portland-street.

The Right Hon. Lord Caledon, to Lady Caroline Yorke, daughter of the Earl of Hardwicke.

Lieut. Hunt Grubbe, of the Royal Horse Guards, (blue,) to Miss Griffiths, daughter of H. G. esq. of Windsor.

At Newington, Mr. J. Burgess, builder, of Rochford, to Miss Elizabeth Lurcock, late of Brixton.

Thomas Powell, esq. of Lambeth, to Ann Elizabeth Badger, of York-street, Westminster.

The Rev. John Connop, of Enfield, to Miss Stewart, Whitehall.

Lieut.-col. Ross, deputy adjutant-general to the forces in Ceylon, to Miss Brownrigg, daughter of Lieut.-gen. B.

Henry Cowper, esq. paymaster of the 7th battalion of the King's German Legion, to Miss Percira, of London-street, Fitzroy-square.

Mr. John Helliar, insurance-broker, to Miss Harriet Meredith, of Portsmouth.

J. J. Watt, esq. of Bartholomew-close, to Eliza, third daughter of A. Long, esq. of Feversham.

## DIED.

At his house, on Finchley Common, Robert Johnson, esq. aged 65.

At his house, at Ealing, Mr. Mullins, late of High Holborn.

Aged 65, Jonathan Eade, esq. of Stoke Newington.

At Ecclesball Castle, the Honourable Mrs. Cornwallis, wife of the Bishop of Litchfield, and sister of Sir Horace Mann, bart.

In consequence of a fall from her horse, in Richmond Park, Miss Juliana Dilkes, eldest sister of Major-general Dilkes.

At his seat at Bowden, William Adams, esq. M.P. for Totness, Devon.

At Richmond, Surrey, Mrs. Wakefield, relict of the Rev. Thomas W. late minister of that parish.

At Clapham, *Mr. Salem Harris*, of Abchurch-lane.

*Mr. J. Lendon*, son of *Mrs. L.* of Oxford-street; his death was occasioned by his shirt communicating with the candle when going to bed, by which he was so much burnt, that he survived but four days.

In Craven-street, aged 74, the *Hon. Louis Duff*, brother to the late Earl of Fife.

*W. Christie*, esq. of Hoddesdon.

*Mrs. Anne Green*, of Hadley, Middlesex.

At *Mr. James Davidson's*, Fish-street-hill, the *Rev. John Banister*, several years pastor of a respectable congregation of dissenters at Wareham, Dorsetshire.

*Mr. William Collet*, of Hemel Hempstead, Hertfordshire.

In the 27th year of her age, *Frances Eliza*, wife of *Mr. Charles Farebrother*, of Beaufort-buildings.

*John Butcher*, esq. of Southwark, in the 33d year of his age.

At Glasgow, a few weeks ago, of water in the brain, the amiable *James Graham*, the Scottish poet, author of the poems of the Sabbath, the Birds of Scotland, and the Georgics. Grown wary with the unprincipled turbulence of the bar, he forsook it, and accepted of a presentation to the church of England, in the neighbourhood of Durham. Here he retired, contented with the little stipend which the place afforded, hoping to regain his health in the exercise of a function so congenial to his mind. For some time past he complained much of a pain in his head, and a heavy swimming in his eyes, which rendered exertion of either body or mind painful. He went to Durham in the spring of last year, where, by his amiable disposition and powers of eloquence, he made himself beloved beyond the range of those whom he was appointed to instruct. Here he resided, making occasional excursions amongst the regions of poetical fancy, and faithfully discharging the duties of his pastoral office.

In Grafton-street, Dublin, aged 78, *Mr. Samuel Whyte*, whose rare and various merits as a teacher, during the long course of his professional life, entitle him not only to the applause, but to the gratitude, of his country. He introduced a more regular and refined, and at the same time a more generally useful, system of education, than had before his time been either known or adopted: a system which he continued to improve upon to the very last hour of his life. Amongst those who now figure most in arts and arms; statesmen, warriors, orators, and poets—the Wellesleys and the Sheridans, trace the first opening of their powers to his cultivation.

At Hammersmith, in the 79th year of her age, *Mrs. Grover*, relict of the late Montague G. esq. of that place.

*Mrs. Blackwell*, relict of E. B. esq. of Lewisham, and daughter of the late Rev. Dr. Eden.

Aged 54, *C. Burrows*, esq. of Paddington.

At Epping, aged 55, *Mr. J. Evans*.

At Richmond, of a cancer in her breast, *Miss Ann Waterman*.

*Harriet Elizabeth*, wife of *Mr. J. Kennard*, of Red cross-street, Cripplegate.

*Wm. Sawyer*, esq. cornfactor, in Savage Gardens. He was seized with an apoplectic fit at supper, and expired immediately.

At the vicarage-house, Lesbury, the *Rev. Percival Stockdale*, vicar of Lesbury and Loughton, Northumberland, and a writer of eminence, of whom in our next we hope to be enabled to give a further account.

At Malvern Wells, *Lady Louisa Hartley*, wife of W. H. Hartley, esq. and sister to the Earl of Scarborough.

*Mrs. Mary Smith*, of Lower Grosvenor-street.

Aged 65, of a stroke of the palsy, with which he was seized on the 20th ult. *Mr. Joseph Vitton*, of Brick-lane, Spitalfields; for goodness of heart, readiness to oblige, and liberality in assisting a friend in need with his purse, this well-known worthy character has left few equals.

At Dromore, aged 87, *Dr. Percy*, bishop of that diocese, an excellent prelate, and a veteran in literature. He was related to the family of the Duke of Northumberland, and was many years domestic chaplain to the late duke. By his virtues and talents, more than by his connections, he was raised to the bishopric of Dromore, which he possessed for a long period, and the duties of which he discharged with exemplary zeal and true Christian charity. No man was ever more ready to relieve distress, to administer comfort, and to interpose his kind offices whenever they were solicited. It is hardly necessary to say how much English literature has been indebted to the researches of this elegant scholar, who recovered from obscurity, and has preserved from oblivion, many beautiful remains of genius, which he gave to the world under the title of "*Reliques of Ancient Poetry*." In some that were mere fragments and detached stanzas, Dr. Percy supplied the deficiencies, and formed into a whole, by congenial taste, feeling, and imagination. The beautiful old ballad of "*A Friar of Orders Grey*," upon which Goldsmith founded his interesting Poem of "*The Hermit*," was among the remains of antiquity, which Dr. Percy completed in this manner; and he is the avowed author of the affecting song of "*Oh Nannie will thou gang with me*." For the curious anecdotes and literary information, to be found in the edition of the "*Tatler*," with notes, published in six octavo volumes, in the year 1786, the public are principally indebted to this prelate, who was a warm friend to literature, and a zealous patron of unprotected genius. He died at a very advanced period of life, and has left a reputation not only unblemished, but of exemplary purity and active benevolence.



benevolence. He was the last of the scholars of a famous school, the contemporary of Johnson, Gray, the Wartons, &c. having begun his career in the literary world about the end of the last reign.

At Chiswick, aged 88, *Lady Mary Cook*, a lady, related to some of the most ancient families. Her remains were removed from Chiswick to a family vault in King Henry the VIIIth's chapel, in Westminster Abbey, where her father, John, Great Duke of Argyll, and her mother the Duchess, lie; also her sister, the Baroness Greenwich. The funeral was conducted under the direction of

the Duchess of Buccleugh, to whom her ladyship has left the bulk of her fortune.

At Lambeth, *Mr. Lee*. He was upwards of fifty years a constant attendant on the nobility and gentry at the King's concert of ancient music.

At Ball's Park, Herts, *Isabella Georgiana*, third daughter of *Lord John Townshend*.

At Kingston, Jamaica, *T. Dancer, M.D.* Author of various medical works, and of Poems printed in this Magazine.

Aged 92, *Mrs. Graham*, relict of James Graham, esq. of Dalston, and mother to the Hon. Baron Graham.

## PROVINCIAL OCCURRENCES,

WITH ALL THE MARRIAGES AND DEATHS;

*Arranged geographically, or in the Order of the Counties, from North to South.*

Communications for this Department of the Monthly Magazine, properly authenticated, and sent free of Postage, are always thankfully received. Those are more particularly acceptable which describe the Progress of Local Improvements of any Kind, or which contain Biographical Anecdotes or Facts relative to eminent or remarkable Characters recently deceased.

### NORTHUMBERLAND AND DURHAM.

As a means of correcting the vanity of survivors in recording the newly discovered virtues of their deceased friends, an ingenious correspondent of the Tyne Mercury suggests the following scale of newspaper charges.

If the name and age of the defunct, simply, are inserted	s.	d.
- - - - -	0	0
If the defunct is to have a good character	7	0
If the defunct is to be deeply regretted by numerous and inconvertible friends	10	0
If the untimely fate of the defunct is to be universally lamented and never to be forgotten	12	6

Pious resignation and manly fortitude, &c. to furnish separate items.

The Bishop of Durham has recommended to his clergy to survey their different parishes, to ascertain the number of poor inhabitants who are destitute of bibles.

*Married.*] *Mr. John Ord*, of Brunton, to *Miss Eleanor Hopper*, youngest daughter of the late *John H. esq.* of Glanton.

*Mr. Samuel Nicholson*, to *Miss Eleanor Nixon*, both of Newcastle.

*Mr. John Winter*, mason, of New Elvet, to *Miss Ann Richardson*.

At Hexham, *Mr. Garbutt*, preacher in the methodist connection, to *Miss Stobart*, of Hexham.

At Aycliffe, *Mr. James Saville*, of Wolsington, to *Miss Mary Stamper*.

*Mr. Wm. Maughen*, of Beamish, to *Miss Young*, of Pelton.

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*Clement Pattinson, esq.* to *Mrs. Pratt*, both of Berwick.

*Mr. Fergus Forster*, aged 45, to *Miss Eleanor Ferrow*, aged 52, both of Berwick.

The Rev. *Wm. Dawson Thompson*, curate of Allendale, to *Miss Eliz. Smith*, of Newcastle.

*Mr. Matthew Clarke*, to *Miss Isabella Bolton*, both of Newcastle.

*Mr. Wm. Waterhouse*, to *Miss Cath. Forsar*, both of Newcastle.

At Coldstream, *Mr. John Drippy*, to *Miss Allen*, of Lowick.

*Mr. John Heron*, to *Miss Jane Boomer*, both of Sedgfield.

*Mr. A. E. Farrar*, of Newcastle, minister in the methodist connection, to *Ann*, fourth daughter of *Thomas Hudson, esq.* of Farfield House.

At Alston, *Mr. George Charlton*, of Bales, to *Miss Isabella Teasdale*, of Lowpark.

*Mr. John Pattison*, of Durham, to *Mrs. Smith*, of Manchester.

*Mr. John Alcock*, of Sunderland, to *Miss Hannah Crowthall*.

*Mr. Francis Hodshon*, to *Mary*, daughter of *Mr. Wm. Sharp*, of Durham.

*Mr. Edward Vardy*, to *Miss Ann Short*, both of Durham.

*Died.*] At Tynemouth, *Miss Munro*, daughter of *Lieut. M.* of the Forsar militia.

Much lamented, *Mr. Thomas Ferguson*, eldest son of *Mr. F.* of the clock manufactory, Newcastle.

At Sunderland, suddenly, *Mrs. Newby*.

*Mr. Thomas Henderson*, of Summer-rose bar, near Hexham.

At Seaham West House, Mrs. M. Snowdon.

Mr. David Scarth, of Cornsay, aged 82.

Mr. Edward Rutherford, of Newcastle.

George Fenwick, esq. many years steward to the family of Lambton.

Margaret, wife of Mr. Wm. Clark, of Monkseaton, 28.

The Rev. Thomas Stone, of Ushaw College, near Durham. His death was sudden; he was riding out with another gentleman, when he fell from his horse and instantly expired.

In consequence of a nut shell getting into his throat, Thomas Henry, aged 18, son of Mr. H. of Brickton Hill.

At Sunderland, Mrs. Elizabeth Gristle, aged 78.

Mr. Lionel Winship, sen. of Aydon.

At Newcastle, in the 81st year of his age, Mr. George Brumell,

Mr. James Wallace, of Berwick, 80.

Mr. Mark Coxon, of Hetton, 60.

Mrs. Mary Rippon, of Durham, 90.

At Burnfoot, Mr. Wm. Lattimer, 40.

Mrs. Rutherford, of Portgate, near Hexham.

At Morpeth, Mrs. Fairbairn, 61.

Mrs. Sillick, wife of Mr. John S. of Newcastle, 42.

Mrs. Smith, wife of Mr. Charles S. of Saville Row, Newcastle.

Mrs. White, wife of Mr. John W. of Berwick, 68.

Elizabeth, wife of Mr. John Morrison, of the North Shore, smith, 25.

At Brooms, Mrs. Smith, 84.

At Whitby, Mr. John Mead.

At Saville Court, Newcastle, Mr. George ylor, 85.

At Berwick, Mrs. Blackett, 81.

Mr. Thomas Panton, 86.

At his house in the South Bailey, Thomas Ebdon, esq. organist of the cathedral church, Durham, in the 73d year of his age. On Thursday evening his remains were interred in the church yard of St. Oswald's, when the gentlemen and boys of the choir attended the funeral, and sung a solemn anthem, taken from the 9th and following verses of the 16th psalm. It is a remarkable circumstance, that the two last organists of Durham cathedral, held that place during one hundred and one years, viz. Mr. Heseltine appointed 1710, who died in 1763; and the late Mr. Ebdon appointed in 1763, who died in 1811.

Mrs. Mary Henderson, of Shotley Bridge, 67.

Mr. Robert Jackson, of Heaton colliery, 75.

At Acomb Barns, near Hexham, Mr. Hutchinson, 72.

Miss Isabella Turpin, of the Red Barns, aged 47.

At Baillicknow, Miss Hogarth.

#### CUMBERLAND AND WESTMORELAND.

The roads are to be improved from Brough to Penrith and Appleby.

Enclosures are to take place at the forest of Thornthwaite, at Barton, at Whale, at Whinfell, at Kirkby-shore, at Maud's Mearburn, at Crosby Ravensworth, at Great Strickland, and at Casterton.

The annual dinner of the members of the KENDAL BOOK CLUB, established in the year 1761, was lately held at the Moot-Hall; the stewards being, John Bolton, Richard Watson, and John Swale.

To the credit of Westmoreland, no person has been executed in it since the year 1782; when Archibald Irving and Walter Grives suffered the sentence of the law for the murder of Robert Parker, at Hackthorp; but both the delinquents were strangers in the country; so that there have been twenty-nine maiden assizes in succession. The cause of this moral improvement ought to be ascertained? Are the clergy laborious? Are there many sectaries, many methodists, many schools?

At the assizes for the northern circuit, the respective numbers of causes entered for trial were—at York 165; at Durham, 48; at Newcastle 24; at Carlisle 43; at Appleby 15; and at Lancaster 160, and before the Vice-Chancellor 9; making in the whole 464; costing 200l. each, or nearly 100,000l. the cost of the whole executive government of America.

There is living at Irthington, Robert Bowman, in his one hundred and sixth year, who walks firmly with a stick, and carries a basket of butter regularly to Brampton market, three miles distant.

On the first day of Carlisle races, twenty guineas were wrestled for on the Swifts, in a roped ring, sixty yards in diameter. The wrestling was most severely contested, in the presence of nearly twelve thousand people, by some of the most sinewy and active youths that ever entered a ring. Among the spectators were, the Earl of Lonsdale, the Marquis of Queensberry, Lord Lowther, the Right Hon. T. Wallace, Sir James Graham of Netherby, and Sir James Graham of Kirkstone, with a concourse of other gentlemen. The Lord Lieutenant has expressed his unqualified approbation of the diversion, and will annually give it his support, so long as there is not any riot or confusion. The wrestlers, in general, were the sons of respectable yeomen and farmers. The first prize was won by Thomas Nicholson, of Threlkeld, near Keswick, esteemed one of the first thirteen-stone wrestlers in the kingdom, and has gained the great prizes at Carlisle, for the three last years. John Richardson, of Staffield-hall, near Kirkoswald, gained the second prize, and is allowed by judges to be inferior to no man; he was the favourite at setting to, but did not wrestle with



with such luck through the ring, as the champion: he was thrown by one Robert Rowentree, from Bewcastle, in one of the severest struggles ever witnessed; both being fourteen-stone wrestlers, they shewed uncommon muscle, and Richardson was thrown by a half-jerk of the hip, followed up by a sweeping cross-buttock.—*Westmoreland Advertiser*.

While the workmen were lately opening some ruins in the mansion of John Floyd, esq. near Redburn, they discovered below the foundation of an old wall, a leaden box, measuring three feet in length, by two feet and a half in breadth, in perfect condition, and strongly secured by an antique kind of padlock, which was not forced but with great difficulty. When opened, it contained seventy-two copper medals, each weighing three ounces and a quarter, all in a high state of preservation. The devices on them, which are throughout the same, are, on one side, the figure of a dying warrior, supported in the arms of two men in complete armour, and several others standing weeping round. In the back ground, a battle raging: the motto of "*Dulce et decorum est pro patria mori*," surrounding the whole. On the reverse, a Roman triumph, with no less than 115 figures distinctly visible. Along with the medals were four beautiful lamps, made of a composition chiefly silver; two small daggers most curiously wrought; five human figures in solid gold, supposed to represent the *penates*. There was also a wooden box, contained in the leaden, fourteen inches in length, and apparently solid, which, when exposed to the air, crumbled into dust. A mutilated scroll was discovered, but too much disfigured by time for any of its contents to be legible, save a few detached sentences, which are of an amatory description.

The weather proving favourable, the attendance upon the WORKINGTON MEETING was larger than at any former one. Strangers, from all quarters of the United Kingdom, were attracted to view the great improvements of the Schoofe farm, and partake of the festivities of the meeting. Wednesday the party viewed the Schoofe and Moor Close farms, and several of those adjoining. The improvements, since the last meeting, were striking. The clovers were admired by all. The condition of the soiled cattle and milch cows, surprized even those most convinced of the advantage of the system. Thursday, eighteen ploughs started at Moor Close. The number of persons, the splendid assemblage of carriages and horse-men, presented a scene rarely equalled. The party afterwards visited Mr. Curwen's New Winning, near the shore, where an engine of 160 horse power is putting up, the greatest ever erected. The president's dinner was numerously attended. Between 600 and 700 sat down. Above 1000 people attended

in the assembly room, where the premiums were distributed by the president. The show of cattle was greater than in former years. Some good specimens of short-horned cattle were seen. This breed bids fair to be very general. The premiums were adjudged as follow:—For the best managed farm, to Mr. John Litt, Montreal; twelve guineas.—Stallion at Cockermouth, to Mr. Shepherd; five guineas.—Stallion for Roadsters, to Mr. Stalker; five guineas.—Planting, to Rev. H. I. Hare; five guineas.—Draining, to Rev. John Benson, St. Helen's; five guineas.—Draining (Farmers) to Richard Dawson, Shatton; five guineas.—Male servant in husbandry, to John Prest, 46 years; two guineas.—Best flax, to Thomas Rudd; three guineas.—Soiling, to John Swinburn; five guineas.—Shepherd for lambs, to John Pearson; three guineas.—Cultivating bog, to Joseph Wilkinson; five guineas.

*Premiums given by the President.*

For the cultivation and introduction of the Florin grass, to William Richardson, D.D. *cup*.—For soiling in the Isle of Man, to R. Dunlop, esq. *cup*.—For the introduction of the drill husbandry and general improvements in the Isle of Man, to F. Tweddle, esq. *cup*.—For the best managed farm in the Isle of Man, to Stanley Bullock, esq. *cup*.—For unremitting care and attention in the instruction of 200 boys, upon Dr. Bell's plan of education, to Mr. Gladders; ten guineas.—For their care and attention in their respective schools, where 125 girls are taught, to Mrs. Thompson and Mrs. Lawson; five guineas.—For his attention to the milch cows, to William Glover; five guineas.—For leading 4000 carts of manure from the town of Workington, to Thomas Clark; three guineas.—For his care of the oxen, to J. Parish; five guineas.—As a mark of the high estimation in which the president holds his most meritorious exertions in soiling and raising green crops, and as an example of improvement, to Mr. Joseph Blain, of Tiffnithwaite; *cup*.—For his spirited exertions this year, the most prominent in the neighbourhood, and demand this mark of attention from his landlord, to Mr. William Haig, of Winscales; *cup*.

*Married.*] At Whitehaven, Mr. D. W. Butler, to Miss Stamper, of Cockermouth.—Mr. Thomas Hartley, to Mrs. Ann Morrison.—Mr. William Johnston, to Miss Catherine Tuff.—Mr. John Connell, to Miss Mary Holliday.—Captain Wise, to Miss Braithwaite; both of that place.—Mr. Isaiah Darnell, to Mrs. Margaret Brown.—Mr. Henry Connell, to Miss Elizabeth Edwards.—Mr. John Penrice, to Mrs. Ruth Armstrong.—Mr. William Hardy, of Maryport, to Miss Sarah Carruthers, of the Low Paper Mill, near Egremont.

At Dalton-in-Furness, Mr. Thomas Dilworth, to Miss High, of Barrow, near Dalton.

The Rev. Mr. Grice, rector of Drigg and Irton, to Miss Lutwidge, daughter of the late Henry Lutwidge, esq. of Whitehaven.

At Dearham, Captain Sim, second son of Coulthard Sim, esq. to Miss Wild, of the same place.

At Sculcoates, Mr. W. Kennedy, to Miss M. Lapis; their united ages amount to 32 years.

At Alston, Mr. Joseph Richardson, of Menthead, to Miss Sarah Walton, of Alston.

At Renwick, Mr. John Varty, of Alston, in Cumberland, to Mrs. Potts, of Diara, near Renwick.

Mr. John Hadwen, paper-maker, to Miss Hollis, both of Cowen Head.

At Heversham, Mr. William Dodgson, of Woodhouse, to Miss Wilson, of Viver.

At Great Salkeld, Mr. Robert Lightfoot, of Carlisle, to Miss D. Byers, of Great Salkeld.

Lieutenant-Colonel Browne, of the Honourable East India Company's service, to Miss Barnes, of Cockermouth.

Mr. Robert Wright, late of Kirkby Lonsdale, to Miss Proctor, of Old Hutton.

At Carlisle, Mr. Graham, to Miss Jane Sargeson.

At Egremont, James Richardson, esq. M.D. of Wakefield, to Miss Elizabeth Potter, of Springfield.

*Died.*] Mr. Longmire, of Kendal, stonemason, 75.

At Heversham, the Rev. John Strickland, master of the Free Grammar School at that place, and incumbent of Cross Crake Chapel, in the same parish.

At Hall-House, in the parish of Dent, Roger Hodgson, esq. 87.

At Crackenthorp, near Appleby, Miss Hill, sister of the late John Hill, esq. of the same place.

At Whitehaven, Mr. John Tyson, hat-manufacturer, 64.—Mr. William Donkin, 25.—Mr. William Seaton, 56.—Mrs. Peele, relict of the late Captain Joseph Peele.

At Alkertree, Mrs. Wilson, 81, mother of the Rev. W. Wilson, of Donington, and of J. Wilson, esq. Captain of the Warley East Indiaman.

At Carlisle, Mrs. Atkinson, relict of the late James Atkinson, esq. 75.—In her 25th year, Mrs. F. Adamson, wife of Captain Adamson.

Suddenly, Mr. William Crosfield, of Broughton-in-Cartmel, 58.

Aged 84, Mr. James Pepper, of Kendal.

At Penrith, Mr. Jacob Hewitson, one of the people called Quakers, 80.

At Whitehaven, Mr. Ledger, 66.

Mrs. Burn, the wife of Mr. Burn, of Burntly-Sike, near Alston, in Cumberland; she was found dead in bed on the morning of the 25th ult. after retiring to rest on the preceding evening in apparent good health.

Mr. John Errington, of the Turk's Head

inn, Alston, in Cumberland; as he was returning home from Garrigillgate fair, on the 6th instant, his horse fell, and he was killed on the spot.

Suddenly, Miss Pattinson, of Kendal, 60.

At Heights, near Appleby, Mr. Thomas Yare, 98, much respected.

At Whitehaven, Mr. Edward Ellbeck, in the 58th year of his age; and on Saturday (about twenty hours after the interment of her husband) Mrs. Elizabeth Ellbeck, widow of the above, in the 58th year of her age.

#### YORKSHIRE.

The Earl of Carlisle has recently presented to York Cathedral a beautiful window of stained glass, in real vitrified colours. The style of it is pure Gothic, and in two compartments are strikingly and beautifully introduced the crest and coronet of the noble donor.

Woodhouse-Grove, near Leeds, the estate recently purchased by the methodists for a large seminary of education, is, without exception, one of the most delightful situations in this county. It is situated in a rich and highly cultivated valley on the banks of the river Aire, abounding in wood and water. To the north is the beautiful scenery of Esholt, the South aspect presents the bold and interesting landscapes of Rawdon and Horsforth, and the west the towering woods of Calverley. The estate, which, besides the mansion, consists of about 15 acres of land, cost the methodists only 4575l.—a sum scarcely equal to the value of the buildings. Since the purchase, 1500l. more has been voted for fitting up the premises; and in a few months the establishment will be prepared for the reception of inmates.

At a very numerous and respectable meeting of the Wharfedale Agricultural Society, at the White Horse Inn, in Otley, on Monday the 7th day of October, instant, for the show of cows, sheep, and pigs, the following premiums were adjudged, viz.—To Sir Henry Carr Ibbetson, of Denton Park, for the best short horned cow, (aged); five guineas.—To do. for the second best do., two guineas.—To do. for the best three years old do., five guineas.—To Mr. Smithson, of Rothwell, for the second best do., two guineas.—To Mr. Nicholson, of Stubhouse, for the best two years old do., five guineas.—To Mr. Smithson, of Rothwell, for the second best do., two guineas.—To Mr. Henry Wilkinson, of Winterburn, for the best long-horned cow, (aged) five guineas.—To Mr. Heaton, of Gawthorpe Hall, for a three years old do. (not considered of sufficient merit for the whole premium), two guineas.—To do. for the best two years old do., five guineas.—To Mr. Holgate, of Hay-Park, for the best ram, (aged,) three guineas.—To do. for the best two shear do., two guineas.—To do. for the best one shear do., two guineas.—To do. for the best pen of five ewes, (aged), three guineas.



ness.—To do. for the best pen of two shear do., two guineas.—To Mr. Ellis of Castlefields, for the best sow, three guineas.

The Holderness Agricultural Society lately held its quarterly meeting, when heifers and rams were shewn for premiums. The question discussed was—whether summer fallows are necessary or advantageous in Holderness? A very numerous assemblage of experienced and intelligent agriculturists were unanimous in opinion, that in the strong soils of Holderness summer fallows are occasionally necessary. The discussion took place in consequence of Dr. Davy having declared it as his opinion in a lecture before the Board of Agriculture, that fallows are inexpedient.

About three o'clock in the morning of the 11th instant, a large meteor, in appearance like a globe of fire, with a long and luminous train which terminated in a vapoury substance resembling smoke, was seen by the inhabitants of Robinhood's town to shoot across the hemisphere in a south-east direction, and after being visible about two minutes, exploded with a noise of distant thunder. The ground was so strongly illuminated by it, that the smallest object was visible.—See *Staffordshire*.

During the last month the lovers of what is curious in nature have been amused with a very beautiful illumination of the water, on the shore of the Humber, particularly in the neighbourhood of the ferry-boat dock. Sometimes the waves following one another appear to be complete masses of fire. In the more still parts, the whole surface was seen, on a sudden, studded with brilliant twinkling little stars of various magnitudes, which are gone in an instant. The luminous animal was the medusa scintillans, the size of a pin's head and transparent.

There is an acre of ground at Farnley, near Leeds, in the occupation of Edward Armitage, esq. which will produce this year 4840 cabbages; each cabbage, upon an average, will weigh 20lbs. some of them weigh near 40lbs. The quantity upon the acre will be, at the least, six thousand stone of green food!

John Burnley, a weaver of Beeston, was lately brought before the court at Leeds sessions, on a charge of deserting his family and leaving them chargeable to the township. When he was placed at the bar, he was interrogated in the following terms:—

*Court.* What reason have you to assign for deserting your family?

*Prisoner.* I was called by the word of God so to do.

*Court.* Where have you lived since, and what have you done?

*Prisoner.* I have lived at Potovens, near Wakefield, and have worked at my business as a weaver.

*Court.* What can you earn a week, upon an average?

*Prisoner.* From 18 to 20 shillings per week.

*Court.* And how do you dispose of it?

*Prisoner.* After supplying my own necessities, I distribute the rest among my poor neighbours.

*Court.* But should not your wife and children be the first objects of your care and bounty?

*Prisoner.* No; unless they are in greater distress than all others.

*Court.* The scripture, which you profess to follow, says, speaking of the relation of man and wife, that they shall be one flesh, of course, you are under as great an obligation to maintain her as yourself.

*Prisoner.* The scripture saith, Whom God hath joined together let no man put asunder; but God never joined me and my wife together.

*Court.* Who then did?

*Prisoner.* I have told you who *did not*, you may easily judge who did.

*Court.* We suppose you are as much joined together as other married people are.

*Prisoner.* My family are now no more to me than any other persons.

*Court.* The laws of your country require that you should maintain your family, and if you neglect or refuse so to do it, you become liable to a serious punishment.

*Prisoner.* I am willing to suffer all you think proper to inflict; I expect to suffer persecution, for the Scripture says, those that will live godly in Christ Jesus, must endure persecution. I regard the laws of God only, and do not regard any other laws.

*Court.* You seem to have read the Scriptures to very little profit, or you would not have failed in so plain a duty as that of providing for your own household.

*Prisoner.* The Scripture commands me to love my neighbour as myself, and I cannot do that if I suffer him to want when I have the power to relieve him. My wife and children have all changes of raiment, but I see many others that are half naked. Should I not, therefore, cloath these, rather than expend my money on my family?

*Court.* But your family cannot live upon their raiment; they require also victuals.

*Prisoner.* They are able to provide for their own maintenance, and the Gospel requires me to forsake father and mother, wife and children. Indeed it was contrary to the gospel for me to take a wife, and I sinned in so doing.

*Court.* Have you any friends here?

*Prisoner.* I have only one friend, who is above.

*Court.* Is there any person here who knows you?

*Prisoner.* Mr. Banks knows me.

*Mr. Banks,* being called upon, stated, that he should suppose, from the recent conduct of the prisoner, that his mind was not in a sane state. Formerly he was an industrious man, of late he understood that he had read the Bible with uncommon assiduity and fervency.

vency. He would absent himself whole days together, and retired into woods and fields for the purpose of reading it. After some time spent in this manner, he went away from his family, and refused to contribute to their support. His family contrived to carry on the business, and he bought of them what pieces they made. He understood that what the prisoner had said of giving away his earnings to objects of distress was correct.

The court made another attempt to convince this deluded man of the impropriety of his conduct, but without the least effect; he replied to all their reasonings, by quoting appropriate texts of Scripture. Nor would he even promise to permit his employer to pay to his family the small sum of five shillings weekly. He dared not, he said, make any promises or engagements of any kind. Nor was the attempt to work upon his feelings more successful; his fanaticism had, apparently, rooted from his heart all the tender charities of domestic life. When it was intimated to him that one of his children was in a decline, he seemed perfectly unmoved; nor did the tears of his wife, who implored him only to assist in paying the debts contracted before he went away, in the least affect him. He coldly replied, that the landlord might distress for the rent.

The court asked some questions of the overseers, as to the affairs of the family, the answers to which the writer of this did not hear; but they confirmed what Mr. Banks had said, as to the manner in which he disposed of his surplus earnings, and expressed an opinion that no benefit was likely to result from sending him again to the house of correction. After some consultation with the bench, the recorder addressed him to the following effect:

"John Burnley—the court are disposed to deal leniently with you, in hopes that better consideration will remove the delusion you labour under. For this purpose I would advise you to read your Bible with still greater attention, and ask the advice of some intelligent friends, particularly the minister you attend upon. I would also beg of you seriously to consider, that all the rest of the world think it their duty to provide, in the first place, for their families; and you, surely, cannot suppose that they are all neglecting the care of their souls, and in the road to eternal destruction. This consideration should induce you to distrust your own judgment, and if you have any humility, and humility is a Christian virtue, you will conclude that it is more probable that you should be mistaken than that all the rest of mankind should be wrong. Your wife has strongly expressed her wish, that no severity should be used towards you. Influenced by these considerations, the court has ordered that you should be discharged."

*Prisoner.* The Scripture saith, that dark-

ness covers the earth, and gross darkness the people. And again, in another place, that the whole world lieth in wickedness. I know that the way of duty is in the path of suffering; but it is the path which our leader trod, and we must follow his steps.

*Married.*] At Hull, Mr. Henry Stamper, of Spaunton, to Miss Lawson.

Mr. Richard Miles, merchant, of Yarum, to Miss Cuitt, of Spenithorne.

Capt. Burgess of the West Kent Militia, to Miss Jane Maria Foster, of Spring Head.

Mr. Crossley, of Bradford, stapler, to Miss Elizabeth Edwards, of Spring Head.

Wm. F. Lowndes, esq. to Caroline, second daughter of Sir Wm. Strickland, bart. of Boynton.

John Telford, esq. to Miss Hailstone, both of York.

W. G. Frith, esq. of Sheffield, surgeon, to Mrs. Thomas, of Mount-street.

Mr. Wm. Clark, of Skelton Grange, to Miss Slater, of Boroughbridge.

William Coulson, of North Milford Hall, to Miss Catharine Rhodes, of Micklefield.

Mr. Samuel Booth, to Miss Mary Opdy, both of Farnley.

Mr. Caleb Fletcher, of Kirbymoorside, to Miss Eddison, of Holbeck.

Mr. Hobson, of Shipton, near York, to Miss Skilbeck, of Bilton.

Mr. Samuel Greenwood, of Brighouse, to Miss Hannah Bentley, of Law-hill.

Mr. John Frankland, to Miss Phebe Boulough, both of Woodhouse.

Mr. Anby Beatson, of Huddersfield, to Miss Sikes, of Folly Hall.

Viscount Ranelagh, to Caroline, only daughter of the late Colonel Lee, of Yorkshire.

Mr. Jeremiah Gaunt, jun. of Bramley, to Miss Farrar, of Gildersome.

Mr. William Storesby, jun. to Miss Lockwood, of Whitby.

Mr. H. Bower, of Ridlington, to Miss Ann Dale, of Marishes.

Mr. Thomas Rayner, to Miss Casson, of Hull.

William Pearson, esq. of Hull, surgeon, to Miss Jennings, of Park Hill.

Mr. John Carr, of Stourton, to Miss Elizabeth Finningley.

Rev. John Birt, of Hull, to Miss Susannah Savery, of Bovey Tracey.

Mr. Wainwright, to Miss Mary Bowser, late of Hull.

At Warmsworth, the Rev. Alex. Cooke, rector of Warmsworth, to Miss Catharine Esther Buck, daughter and co-heiress of the late Samuel Buck, esq. recorder of Leeds.

Mr. D. Broadhurst, of Manchester, to Sarah, third daughter of the late Thomas Tootal, esq. of Chevet.

James Richardson, of Wakefield, M.D. to Elizabeth, fourth daughter of Samuel Potter, esq. of Springfield.

Robert Welford Coupland, esq. to Emma, fifth



fifth daughter of the late Capt. Greenaway, of Bridlington.

Mr. Edward Humble, of Skelbrook-Park, to Miss Jane North, of Bradford.

Mr. Francis Bell, of Leyburn, to Miss Catharine Willis.

Mr. John Appleyard, to Mrs. Elizabeth Stephenson; both of Armley.

Mr. John Hague, of Hunslet, to Miss Susannah Vince, of Garforth.

Mr. John Bulmer, of York, to Cicely, daughter and only child of the late Robert Newsham, esq. of Appleton Wiske.

Mr. William Marshall, of Spring Mill, to Miss Bailey, of Batty-Mills.

Mr. Abraham Abbot, of Swillington, to Miss Hannah Maria Bradley, of Burley.

Mr. James Galloway, to Miss Rachael Lowther, both of Leeds.

Mr. J. Gaunt, jun. of Bramley, to Miss Farrar, of Gildersome.

Mr. John Gill, of Guiseley, to Miss Smith, of Yeadon.

Mr. Joseph Mathers, of Leeds, to Miss Ann Bradshaw, of Arthington.

Mr. John Harrison, to Miss Martha Grey, both of Wortley.

Mr. Lawrence Anderton, to Miss Margaret Florinden, both of Hull.

Mr. J. Ross, of Cottingham, to Miss Unger, of Hull.

Mr. Edward Coats, of Ottringham, to Mrs. Peacock, of Patrington.

Mr. Wm. Keith, to Miss Shephardson, both of Bridlington.

*Died.* At Hull, Mr. Wm. Hill, Great Mace Bearer to the corporation. While at the Town's-hall, he dropped down suddenly, and almost instantaneously expired. He had complained of being indisposed on the preceding day.—In the 68th year of her age, Mrs. Sarah Scott.—73, Mrs. Marshal, relict of the late Calisthenes Marshal, esq.—24, Mr. John King, clerk of excise.—75, Mrs. Hipsley, wife of John Hipsley, gent. one of the society of Friends.—20, Mr. John Purdon, eldest son of Mr. Wm. Purdon.—57, Mr. John Baxter.—79, Mr. Ed. Riddell.—63, Mr. James Shepherd, sen. ship-builder.—59, Mrs. Finlay, wife of Mr. James Finlay, Trinity-house pilot.

At her house at Welton, Mrs. Elizabeth Empson.

Mrs. Atkinson, wife of Mr. A. of Halton.

At Leeds, Mrs. Whitaker, the wife of Mr. George Whitaker, clothier, of Armley.—92, Widow Barstow.

At Halifax, Mrs. Grace Render, of Leeds.—82, Mr. John Bolland.—72, Mr. George Brook, cloth searcher; he had been taking a walk when he dropt down and instantly expired.—Suddenly, Mrs. Pritchard.—At an advanced age, Mr. Thos. Gill, of Ripponden, near Halifax.

At York, Mr. William Staveley, carver and gilder, and formerly an eminent portrait painter.—Suddenly, Mr. Thomas Rigg,

jun. nursery and seedsman.—83, Mr. Wm. Porter, of York, who served the office of Sheriff in that city in the year 1782.—In the 28th year of his age, Mr. J. Pulleyn, of the York Tavern, in the city of York, and one of the Common Councilmen of Bootham Ward.—Mr. Richard Southern, of York, a gentleman possessed of an independence of spirit, that rectitude of principle, and unbiassed conduct of mind, which few men possess.—Mr. Geo. Greaves, of Philadelphia, near Sheffield, scissar-grinder.

At Harrogate, Mary, the second daughter of Mr. Thos. Gatliff.—Aged 57, Mrs. Cave, wife of Mr. Cave, of Chapel Allerton.—Mr. Richard Waite, of Cleckheaton.—In the 85th year of his age, Mr. Wm. Tute, gardener, of Halifax.

At Leeds, aged 43, Mrs. Thomas, wife of Mr. Thomas, of Wakefield, surgeon.

At Pocklington, aged 66, highly respected, and of great mental accomplishments, Mrs. Robinson, wife of Mr. Robinson, surgeon.

At Whitby, Mrs. Scalet.

At Sutton, in the 64th year of her age, Mrs. E. Gibson.

At Skeffling, in Holderness, in the 91st year of her age, Mrs. Holme.

At Beverley, aged 21, Miss Penelope Scott.

At Harewood, Mr. Joseph Nicholson, Surveyor of the Otley and Tadcaster Road.

At Sheepscar, aged 73 years, Mrs. Gilyard.—81, Mr. Joseph Ingham, of Oset, near Wakefield, brother to the late Benjamin Ingham, esq.—James Allott, esq. of Hague-Hall, the most liberal of landlords, and one of the best of men.—In the 43d year of her age, Mrs. Thomas, wife of Mr. Thomas, of Wakefield, surgeon.—Mr. Wm. Marsden, of Wibsey, near Bradford.

At Enfield, Mrs. Dewhurst, wife of the late Rev. J. Dewhurst, minister of the dissenting congregation at Cottingham. She was a woman of the kindest affections, which were incessantly displayed in a sympathetic participation both of the sorrows and joys of her friends.

At Burstwick, 76, the Rev. John Snaith, vicar of Burstwick and Owthorn, and perpetual curate at Ottingham, all in Holderness.

At Etton, in the 78th year of her age, Lady Legard, relict of Sir Digby Legard, bart. of Canton, in the East-Riding.

Aged 79, at his brother's house, at Blake-hall, Benjamin Ingham, esq. of Lockwood, near Huddersfield. He was a zealous friend to the cause of civil and religious liberty, and a steady supporter of every measure which appeared to him calculated to promote those great objects. He was affable and easy of access to all; and, when raised to great opulence by his own industry and exertions, his character in this respect was not impaired by increase of property.

In the prime of life, Mr. Pratt, chemist and druggist, of Scarborough.

Ann,

Ann, the youngest daughter of the late Mr John Lindley, of Pontefract.

At Scarbro', the Rev. John Brown, who had been a travelling preacher in the Methodist Connection for nine years. The two last years he was in the Wakefield circuit.

Henry Wilkinson, esq. of Winterburn, near Skipton.

At his house in Wakefield, aged 71, Timothy Topham, esq. upwards of 46 years in the Register Office for the West-Riding.

At Elmswell, aged 77, Sir Hervey Smith, bart. one of the last surviving officers present at the death of General Wolfe, at Quebec, and aid-de-camp to that hero.—Mrs. Mason, wife of Mr. Joseph Mason, jun. of Gargrave, in Craven.—After a few days illness, in the 57th year of his age, Richard Hartley, esq. of Swinden, in Craven.—Aged 22, Miss Eliza Denton, daughter of the late Mr. W. Denton of Wakefield; and the following day, aged 25, Miss Harriet Denton, her sister. Their remains were both interred in one grave.

At Richmond, Mr. Joseph Jopling, of Newcastle, marble mason.—Thomas Ward, esq. of Potternewton.—Matthew Bryan, esq. of Netherton, near Wakefield.

#### LANCASHIRE.

The committee of the School for the Blind, in Liverpool, state that, notwithstanding the liberal contributions by which the committee have been induced to erect the additional buildings for the residence of the pupils, the funds prove inadequate to complete and furnish them to the extent of the original design. The importance and utility of this School in qualifying the Blind to support themselves by their own labour, the extraordinary success which has attended it, and the comfort and happiness which it has imparted to numbers who, without the instruction received within its walls, might have passed the whole of their lives in indolence and misery, are so well known as to render it unnecessary for the committee to enlarge upon the subject.

A sensible correspondent of the *Liverpool Mercury* states, that the following are the consequences resulting from the Orders in Council:—

1. The loss to our manufactures of the sale of goods in America, to the yearly amount of about ten millions sterling.

2. The loss to British ship-owners of the employment of a very considerable tonnage in the trade between America and this country; an employment which, at the time of the prohibition had increased to an unexampled extent, and was still increasing.

3. An exchange against us of 25 to 35 per cent. which has caused the exportation of nearly all the specie of the country, but which would most assuredly return to us, if the exchange were restored to its former level.

4. The circumstance, that the Continent of Europe has learned to do without colonial produce, and

5. That America has been compelled to become a manufacturing country.

Where, on the other hand, says he, shall we look for the benefits resulting from the Orders in Council? After enduring them four years, we find the Continent more completely closed against us than ever, the prices of foreign produce most deplorably reduced, many descriptions unsaleable at any price, and our manufactories in a very depressed state.

[The following interesting account of Captain Paul Cuffee, of Blagh, who lately arrived at Liverpool, from Sierre Leone, in a vessel navigated by Blacks, appeared in a late *Liverpool Mercury*.] "The father of Paul Cuffee, was a native of Africa, whence he was brought as a slave into Massachusetts.—He was there purchased by a person named Slacum, and remained in slavery a considerable portion of his life. By great industry and economy he was enabled to purchase his personal liberty. At this time the remains of several Indian tribes, who originally possessed the right of soil, resided in Massachusetts; Cuffee became acquainted with a woman descended from one of those tribes, named Ruth Moses, and married her. He continued in habits of industry and frugality, and soon afterwards purchased a farm of 100 acres in Westport in Massachusetts. Cuffee and Ruth had a family of ten children. The three eldest sons, David, Jonathan, and John, are farmers in the neighbourhood of Westport, filling respectable situations in society, and endowed with good intellectual capacities. They are all married, and have families, to whom they are giving good educations. Of six daughters four are respectably married, while two remain single. Paul was born on the island of Cutterhunker, one of the Elizabeth Islands near New Bedford, in the year 1759; when he was about 14 years of age his father died, leaving a considerable property in land, but which being at that time unproductive afforded but little provision for his numerous family, and thus the care of supporting his mother and sisters devolved upon his brothers and himself. At this time Paul conceived that commerce furnished to industry more ample rewards than agriculture, and he was conscious that he possessed qualities which under proper culture would enable him to pursue commercial employments with prospects of success; he therefore entered at the age of 16 as a common hand on board of a vessel destined to the bay of Mexico, on a Whaling voyage. His second voyage was to the West Indies; but on his third he was captured by a British ship during the American war about the year 1776: after three months detention as a prisoner at New York, he was permitted to return home to Westport, where, owing to the unfortunate continuance of hostilities, he spent about 2 years in his agricultural pursuits. At the time of his



father's decease, Paul had not received the benefit of education, and scarcely knew the letters of the alphabet, but this disadvantage he obviated by his assiduity; and at the period of his marriage, could not only read and write, but was so well skilled in figures, that he was able to solve all the common rules of arithmetic. He then applied himself to the study of navigation, in which, by the assistance of a friend he made a rapid progress. Being now master of a small covered boat of about 12 tons burthen, he hired a person to assist him as a seaman, and made many advantageous voyages to different parts of the state of Connecticut, and when about 25 years old he married a native of the country, a descendant of the tribe to which his mother belonged. At this period Paul formed a connection with his brother-in-law Michael Wainer, who had several sons well qualified for the sea service, four of whom have since laudably filled responsible situations as captains and first mates. A vessel of 25 tons was built, and in two voyages to the straits of Bellisle and Newfoundland, he met with such success as enabled him in conjunction with another person to build a vessel of 42 tons burthen, in which he made several profitable voyages. During the year 1797, after his return home, Paul purchased the house in which his family resided, and the adjoining farm. For the farm and its improvements he paid 3,500 dollars, and placed it under the management of his brother, who is a farmer. By judicious plans, and diligence in their execution, Paul has gradually increased his property, and by his integrity and consistency of conduct has gained the esteem and regard of his fellow citizens. In the year 1800 he was concerned in one half of the expences of building and equipping a brig of 162 tons burthen, which portion he still holds. One fourth belongs to his brother, and the other fourth is owned by persons not related to his family. This vessel is now commanded by Thomas Wainer, Paul Cuffee's nephew, whose talents and character are perfectly adequate to such a situation. The ship Alpha of 268 tons, carpenter's measure, of which Paul owns three-fourths, was built in 1806. Of this vessel he was the commander; the rest of the crew consisting of seven men of colour. The ship has performed a voyage under his command from Wilmington to Savannah, from thence to Gottenburgh, and thence to Philadelphia. After Paul's return in 1806, the brig Traveller of 109 tons burthen was built at Westport, of one half of which he is the owner. After this period Paul, being extensively engaged in his mercantile and agricultural pursuits, resided at Westport. For several years previous to this Paul had turned his attention to the colony of Sierra Leona, and was induced to believe from his communications from Europe and other sources, that his endeavours to contribute to its welfare, and to that of his fellow men,

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might not be ineffectual. Under these impressions he sailed for Sierra Leona in the commencement of 1811, in the brig Traveller; his nephew Thomas Wainer being the captain. He arrived there after a two months' passage, and resided there about the same length of time. The African Institution, apprised of his benevolent designs, applied for and obtained a license, which being forwarded to Paul Cuffee, induced him to come to this country, with a cargo of African produce. For the more effectual promotion of his primary intention, he left his nephew Thomas Wainer in the colony, and with the same disinterested views brought with him to England Aaron Richards, a native of Sierra Leona, with a view of educating him, and particularly of instructing him in the art of navigation. From the exertions of one individual, however ardently engaged, we ought not to form too high expectations, but, from the little information we have obtained of his endeavours amongst the colonists at Sierra Leona, and the open reception which he met with amongst them, there are strong grounds of hope that he has not sown the seeds of improvement upon an unfruitful soil. He arrived at Liverpool a few weeks since in the brig Traveller, (consigned to W. and R. Rathbone,) navigated by eight men of colour and an apprentice boy; and it is but justice to the crew to observe that, during their stay, they have been remarkable for their good conduct and proper behaviour, and that the greatest cordiality appeared to prevail among them. He went twice to London, the second time at the request of the board of the African Institution, who were desirous of consulting with him as to the best means of carrying their benevolent views respecting Africa into effect. From the preceding memoir, the reader must have become acquainted with the prominent features of Paul Cuffee's character. A sound understanding, united with energy and perseverance, seems to have rendered him capable of surmounting difficulties which would have discouraged an ordinary mind; whilst the failures, which have attended his well-concerted plans, have rather resulted from casualties, than from error in judgment. Born under peculiar disadvantages, deprived of the benefits of early education, and his meridian spent in toil and vicissitudes, he has struggled under disadvantages which have seldom occurred in the career of any individual. Yet under the pressure of these difficulties, he seems to have fostered dispositions of mind which qualify him for any station of life to which he may be introduced. His person is tall, well formed, and athletic; his deportment conciliating, yet dignified and serious. His prudence strengthened by parental care and example, no doubt guarded him in his youth, when exposed to the dissolute company which unavoidably attends a seafaring life; whilst religion, influencing his mind by its secret

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guidance

guidance and silent reflections, has, in advancing manhood, added to the brightness of his character, and instituted or confirmed his disposition to practical good. On being questioned some years since respecting the religious profession of his parents and himself, he replied, 'I do not know that my father and mother were ever adopted as members of any society, but they followed the Quaker Meeting: and as to Paul's religion he has walked in the steps of his father, and is willing to give the right hand of fellowship to that people who walk nigh to God, called the children of light.' He has since made application, and been received into membership, with the respectable Society of Friends."

*Married.*] At Liverpool, Mr. Mich. Smith, to Miss Mary Ellis.

Mr. Henry Bickerseth, to Miss Jane Bolton.

Mr. Thomas Deakin, to Miss Esther Abbet, Rainhill.

Mr. Richard Hall, of Leyland, to Miss Sarah Riddiough.

Mr. Joseph Bennet, Pool-lane, to Miss Harriet Phillips.

Mr. Joseph Dickman, schoolmaster, of Bidston, to Miss Wilhelmina Irving.

Capt. Wm. Forrest, of Warren Point, to Miss Anne Beaumont, of Barrow-upon-Seas.

Mr. Thomas Ashton, grocer, to Miss Mather, of St. Helen's.

Mr. Samuel Farnival, grocer, to Mrs. Anne Knowles.

Mr. John Simpson, to Miss Mary Gleeson.

Mr. John Stevenson, to Miss Mary Sharples.

Capt. Arthur Williams, to Miss Norris, Circus-street.

Mr. Speera Profame, to Mrs. Elizabeth Joseph.

Mr. Jonathan Scott, to Miss Willacey, of Toxteth Park.

Henry Moss, esq. to Hannah, second daughter of James Clegg, esq. of Bent.

Mr. John Edwards, to Miss Sarah Jones, of Dale-street.

At St. James's Church, Mr. Michael Smith, joiner, to Miss Mary Ellis.

Capt. Dickinson, of the brig *Cæsar*, to Mrs. Nixon.

At Manchester, James Claucy, esq. Barrister at Law, to Miss Wood, only daughter of the late Mr. Wood, of Manchester.

Richard Kearsley Gregory, esq. of Chowbent, to Mrs. White, of Liverpool.

Mr. Thos. Shacklady, of Halsall, to Miss Margaret Balshaw, of Liverpool.

Mr. George Blake, merchant, of Liverpool, to Miss Steele, of Belfast.

At Manchester, Mr. Henry Dale, to Miss Mary Anne Crozier.

At Kirkby Chapel, Mr. W. Boyes, of Fazakerley, to Miss Catharine Webster.

At Ashton-upon-Mersey, Robert Fielden, esq. of Didsbury, to Sarah, second daughter of Charles White, esq. of Sale.

Mr. Richard Rothwell Hamer, of Penberton, to Miss Tomlinson, of Lancaster.

Mr. Thomas Welch, of Lancaster, merchant, to Miss Edmonson, of Thrumley.

Mr. Richard Cooke, to Miss Margaret Marsh, both of Kirkby.

At Wilmslow, Mr. Smith, to Miss Simpson.

Mr. Matthew Hedeley, of Manchester, to Miss H. Alcock, second daughter of Mr. Alcock, of Gatley.

Mr. D. Broadhurst, merchant, of Manchester, to Sarah, third daughter of the late Thomas Tootal, esq. of Chevet, near Wakefield.

*Died*] At Liverpool, after a long illness, aged 63, Mrs. Gore, relict of the late Mr. John Gore, printer and bookseller.—Mr. John Mackie, Murray-street.—Mary, wife of Samuel Haliday, esq. aged 56. She expired in the bosom of an affectionate family, who will long feel and deplore their irreparable loss.—Dr. Lassalina, Old Hull-street.—In Slater-street, Maryanne, the youngest daughter of Charles Hamilton, esq.—Aged 52, Mr. Joseph Forrest, marble-mason, Bachelor-street.—In her 25th year, Mrs. F. Adamson, wife of Capt. Adamson.—Mr. John Travis, Renshaw-street.—Mr. John Preston, late an eminent wine-merchant.—M. T. Green, of Wyke's-court, deeply and sincerely regretted.—Mrs. Mary Dyke, wife of Mr. George Dyke, ship-carpenter.—Mrs. Elizabeth Phillips, Upper Birket-street.—Suddenly, Mr. Johnson, brewer, Trueman-street.—Miss Isabella Cartwright.—67, Mr. Thos. Bibby, Parliament street.

At Ashton-under Line, Mr. John Moss, aged 75 years, a noted change-ringer, and one of the seven sons, who, with their father, opened, in 1779, a new peal of eight bells, in that village.—35, Mr. Robert Horridge, watch-maker.—Mrs. Hannah Goddon, wife of Mr. George Gordon, Castle street, deeply lamented by her family and connection.—Mr. T. Williams, Copperas-hill.—In Mount Pleasant, Sir George Dunbar, of Mochrum, baronet.

At Manchester, Mr. James Harrop, of the Pack Horse.—Mr. Charles Leicester, deservedly respected.

At Lancaster, 16, Miss Mary Isabella Tindal, daughter and only child of Henry Tindal, esq. The death of this amiable young lady was occasioned by her clothes taking fire as she was replacing a heater in a smoothing-iron.\*—77, Mrs. Whewell.—28, Mrs. Wearing, wife of Mr. Richard Wearing.—67, Mrs. Ann Dixon, of Cuerden Green.—Mrs. Moore, relict of James Moore, esq.—

\* On such an occasion and on the approach of Winter, the Editor cannot forbear to repeat his advice, for females to lie down when their clothes are on fire, in which position, no vital injury can be sustained, and the fire may be extinguished at leisure.

In



In his 98th year, Mr. Thomas Rowlandson, formerly of Litledale.—73, Mr. Thomas Dowbiggin.—At an advanced age, much and deservedly regretted, Stephen Smith, esq. late of Wray, near Lancaster, father of Thos. Smith, esq. of Lincoln's Inn, formerly Member of Parliament for West Looe.—84, Mr. John Swainson of Warton, near Lancaster.—At a very advanced age, the Rev. Anthony Lund, Catholic Priest at Fernihalg, near Preston.

At Eccleshall Castle, the Honourable Mrs. Cornwallis, wife of the Bishop of Lichfield, and sister of Sir Horace Mann, bart.

The Rev. John Strickland, master of the Free Grammar School, at Heversham, and incumbent at Cross Crake Chapel, in the same parish.

## CHESHIRE.

*Married.*] Thomas Woolrich, esq. to Miss Mate, of Hebnull, near Malpas.

At Tarporley, Mr. Brookes, of Bunbury, to Miss Mary Done, of Heaton.

Mr. Joseph Jones, to Miss Pownall, both of Chester.

Mr. Wright, attorney, of Macclesfield, to Miss Bennett, of Mitton.

Mr. G. Wright, to Miss Roberts, both of Macclesfield.

At Sandbach, Mr. J. Moseley, of Wheelock, to Mrs. Caulton.

Mr. Thomas Allen, jun. of Macclesfield, to Miss A. S. Dalby, of Derby.

Mr. J. Sanders, of Stourport, to Miss Jane Bird.

Mr. John Edwards, surgeon, of Chester, to Miss Mary Ann Day, of Thorp Arch.

*Died.*] At Nantwich, Mr. C. Nixon, 21.—Mr. Pate, of Chester, 82.

At Parkgate, Mrs. Grove, wife of the Rev. Thomas G.

Mrs. Morris, wife of Mr. M. of the Octagon Chapel-yard, Chester. Her death is attributed to a severe bite she received from a cat, from which a violent mortification ensued, and ended in death.

Mr. W. Nicholls, of Chester.

Miss Page, daughter of John Page, esq. of Chester, 16.

Suddenly, Mr. Howell, surgeon, of Hawarden.

At Ince, Mrs. Mary White, who for a long time frequented that market with fish; at the time of her death she had in her possession 750 guineas, 20l. in silver, and security for 1000l. the accumulated produce of her earnings, which, for safety, were concealed under a flag in her kitchen.

At Warrington, Sarah Margaret, daughter of the late Thomas Lee, esq. 23.

## DERBYSHIRE.

*Married.*] Robert Lyson, esq. of Boston, to Mrs. Ellen Schofield.

Mr. William Tate, of Derby, to Miss Hanson, of Carlton.

*Died.*] Mr. C. Smith, of Derby, portrait-painter, 68, brother of Mr. Raphael Smith.

## NOTTINGHAMSHIRE.

An ingenious clock and watch-maker of Nottingham, is said to have invented a machine, to be applied to the works of a silk, cotton, or worsted, mill; and which, it is supposed, will keep such works in their necessary motion, without the aid of steam, horse, or water. It consists of a perpendicular wheel, that gives motion to another with octangular arms, which act upon two moveable inclined planes; the latter of which operates upon an horizontal wheel, and that upon a cog, which, by being applied to the pinion of a mill-wheel, sets the necessary works in motion.

*Family Calamities.*—Mr. Bland, of Newark, was accidentally poisoned lately by taking of some port wine at one of the inns in that town. Shortly after this his son, a fine boy, was drowned; and a few days after his aged grandmother, overcome by affliction, abandoned herself to despair, and drowned herself in the river which had been the death of her grandson!

*Married.*] At Nottingham, Mr. John Rivington, bookseller, of London, to Ann Maria, eldest daughter of Mr. Blackburn, of Nottingham.

*Died.*] Suddenly, R. Allwood, esq. of Tuxford, 78.

Mrs. Perry, wife of Mr. P. Peck-lane, Nottingham.

## LINCOLNSHIRE.

Mr. Sadler, to the high gratification and wonder of the neighbourhood of Heckington, descended in his balloon on the 7th of October, in a field of Mr. Godson, a few minutes before four o'clock. The balloon first struck the ground in the parish of Burton, a mile and a half from the place where it was secured, and by the concussion Mr. Sadler was thrown out of the car, and left on the ground. The balloon, thus lightened, ascended with extreme velocity, with Mr. Burcham, a young gentleman who remained in it. At length he succeeded in pressing the balloon, sufficiently to occasion it to descend again; and, throwing out the anchor, it caught in the parish of Asgarby, and the silk of the balloon clung round an ash tree in a most extraordinary way, insinuating itself amongst the branches, so as to be torn into a thousand pieces. The ascent was from Vauxhall-gardens, at Birmingham; and the distance travelled, upwards of one hundred miles, in one hour and twenty minutes!!

*Married.*] John Coulman, esq. of the Levels, near Thorne, to Miss Foster, of Garthorpe.

Mr. William Tallant, of Brampton, near Gainsbro', to Jane, daughter of Mr. Drewry, of Lincoln, an eminent printer and bookseller.

John Hayford Thorold, esq. eldest son of Sir John Thorold, bart. of System Park, to Mary, eldest daughter of the late Sir Charles Kent, bart. of Grantham.

The Rev. P. La Tour, rector of Boothby Graffoe, near Lincoln, to Miss Mason, of Lincoln.

J. Livesey, esq. of Sturton-hall, to Miss Reade, of Hatfield-manor.

At Skipton, Mr. Smith, surgeon, to Mary, daughter of the late Thomas Dixon, esq. of Riby.

*Died.*] Mrs. Pindar, wife of the late Mr. Robert P. of Gainsborough, 73.

At Coltersworth, almost instantaneously, the Rev. Mr. Currie, vicar of Osbornby.

Mr. R. Wilkinson, land surveyor, of Grimsby, 40.

Suddenly, by the rupture of a blood-vessel, the Rev. Mr. Wilkinson, of Grasby, 55.

Suddenly, at Saltfleetby, Mrs. Harresson, 69.

At Long Sutton, of a typhus fever, Mr. Edward Walker, son of the late Mr. John W. of the same place, 20.

John Smith, esq. of Gainsborough, 57.

At Guisbro', Mrs. Dale, widow of the late Mr. Thomas D. 75.

#### LEICESTERSHIRE AND RUTLAND.

At a late sermon for the benefit of the Leicester Infirmary, 82l. was collected; and among the holders of plates were the Duchess Dowager, the Duke and Duchess of Rutland, Lord Wentworth, the Hon. Mrs. Hartopp, &c.

*Married.*] Mr. Bail, of Great Glenn, to Mary, only daughter of the late Mr. Knight, of Saddington Lodge.

Mr. Smith, to Miss Stevenson, both of Leicester.

Robert Newberry, esq. of Hugglescote, to Mrs. Mayfield, late of Billesdon.

Mr. W. Willson, of Leicester, to Miss Ann Grimley, of Appleby.

At Loughborough, Mr. W. Woolstone, to Miss Ackley.

At Newbold Vernon, Mr. William Borrs, of that place, to Miss Mary Webster, of Stanton.

Mr. James Knott, scrivener, to Mrs. Hind, trimmer and dyer, both of Leicester.

*Died.*] At Loughborough, Mr. W. Withers, 37.

Mrs. Higginson, of Leicester, 56.

In Mountsorrel, Mrs. Mee, wife of Mr. John M. of Hungerton.

At Swithland, Miss Eliz. Hardy, daughter of Mr. H. of Swithland-mill.

In Belgrave-gate, Leicester, Mr. J. Davie, liquor-merchant.

Mr. Samuel Cooke, of Houghton-on-the-hill, 39.

Mr. Alderman Swinfen, druggist, &c. 52. He served the office of mayor in the year 1804.

Mr. Job Holyland, of Earl Shilton.

At Keyham, Mrs. Richardson.

At Tugby, Mr. Frisby.

At Thorpe, Mrs. Keightley.—Mrs. Nurse, of Sapcote, 64.

At Loughborough, Mrs. Amy Capp, 53.

#### STAFFORDSHIRE.

On the 9th of October, about eleven o'clock in the evening, a large meteor, or ball of fire, was seen from Stafford. It arose in the west, and had a train or tail of flame, till it came immediately over the town. It was of the apparent size of a cannon-ball, and moved with a considerable velocity directly east, till it disappeared.

The stained glass which was formerly placed in the windows of Litchfield cathedral, having been totally destroyed in the civil wars, the principal windows of the choir have lately been adorned, through the generous assistance of Sir Brooke Boothby; who, travelling through the bishopric of Liege, visited the dissolved abbey of Herckenrode. Sir Brooke bargained for its glass, consisting of 340 pieces, each about 22 inches square, (besides a large quantity of tracery and fragments,) for 200l.; and generously transferred the purchase to the Dean and Chapter of the cathedral. The peace of Amiens afforded an opportunity of safely importing this treasure; which (accounting by the rate at which such glass, taken from the ruined convents in France, has been since sold in England), may be valued at 10,000l.; whereas the total expence of purchasing, importing, arranging, and repairing this glass, and of fitting the windows to receive it, cost only about 1000l.

*Married.*] Mr. Forgham, engineer, to Miss Elizabeth Russell.

Mr. Edward Smith, of Cheddleton, to Miss Joule.

At Keel, the Rev. William Woolston, of Adderbury, to Mary, eldest daughter of Mr. Thomas Peak.

Robert Taylor, jun. esq. of Tolmer, Herts, to Miss Mary Anne Watkins.

Mr. John Newell, to Miss Eliz. Meredith, of Wolverhampton.

Mr. Symonds, merchant, of Liverpool, to Miss Eld, daughter of — Eld, esq. of Trezel, near Wolverhampton.

*Died.*] In Wolverhampton, Mr. J. G. Perry, of Bilston.—Mr. J. Smith, of Alrewas, near Litchfield, in the 80th year of his age.—Mr. Higgs, attorney, Wolverhampton.

At Bordesley, Jos. Jukes, sen. esq.

#### SHROPSHIRE.

A deplorable instance of domestic sorrow lately occurred in the family of Mr. Hamer, a farmer, at Cowstay, near Bishop's Castle: three weeks before, he had seven sons and daughters, several of whom had attained maturity; but the ravages of a putrid fever reduced the number to three; his wife is sunk into a state of insanity, and he is unable to rise from his bed. Few persons daring to go into his house, his grain was let out to be reaped, and his dairy cows have been driven to another farm.

*Married.*]



*Married.*] At the Friends' Meeting-house, Mr. R. Darby, of Coalbrook Dale, to Miss Maria Sorton, of Chester.

At Bridgnorth. Joseph Sparkes, esq. to Mabel, widow of the late Thomas Haslewood, esq. of Bridgnorth.

At Clungunford, John Wingfield, esq. of Onslow, eldest son of Rowland Wingfield, esq. of the Hall, near Shrewsbury, to Mary Anne, only daughter of the Rev. John Rocke, of Clungunford Park. To manifest their joy on this union, and their respect for the two families, several tradesmen of Shrewsbury illuminated their shops with great brilliancy, and on St. John's hill a bonfire was kindled.

Mr. Tomkins, to Miss Minett, both of Oswestry.

*Died*] At Bathacre Park, in the 78th year of his age, Richard Whitworth, esq. an acting magistrate for the counties of Salop and Stafford; formerly a representative for the borough of Stafford in two successive parliaments.

In the 88th year of his age, Mr. Joshua Eddowes, an eminent and long-established bookseller and printer.

Mrs. Whiston, of Shrewsbury, 81.

The Rev. J. Lutener, A. B. curate of Ludlow, and incumbent of Bradshaw, 47.

Lieut. J. G. Martin, of the royal artillery, son of the Rev. George Martin, of Great Chess, 22.

At Stoke-house, Mrs. Green, relict of the late Dr. Green, of Ashford-hall, near Ludlow.

Mr. George Nicholls, of the Windmill Farm, near Madeley.

Mrs. Weaver, of Buildwas.

Mrs. Goodwin, of Jackfield.

Mrs. Mansell, of Princess-street, Shrewsbury.

At his house on the Wyle-Cop, in Shrewsbury, Mr. William Hitchcock, jun. land-surveyor, 56. His death was occasioned by the explosion of a quantity of inflammable gas, which by some accident became mixed with atmospheric air in the gasometer. The moment it was kindled it went off with a report equal to that of a cannon, and blew him down on the back of his head with such violence as to produce a concussion, which terminated in matter on the brain, and an extravasation of blood into the chest and lungs, which last, on dissection, were totally black from infused blood into the hair cells and incipient mortification. His experiment was intended to exhibit to his family, and several of his friends, an appearance like the tail of the comet.

#### WARWICKSHIRE.

The Birmingham Musical Festival was productive beyond expectation, the receipts, including donations, have exceeded 6600*l*. To the Right Hon. Lord Bradford, the president, and to the great assemblage of Nobility and Gentry who attended the meeting, the charity is much indebted. The follow-

ing were the gross receipts of the respective days:—

#### Wednesday.

	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.
Taken at the Church	225	15	6			
Collection at ditto..	449	11	6			
At the Theatre ....	524	19	6			
At the Ball .....	70	7	0			
				1270	13	6

#### Thursday.

Taken at the Church	1350	10	0
Collection at ditto..	297	14	6
At the Theatre ....	791	7	0
At the Ball .....	148	8	0
	2587	19	6

#### Friday.

Taken at the Church	1384	0	0
Collection at ditto..	283	2	3
At the Theatre ....	904	18	6
At the Ball .....	79	9	0
	2651	0	0
Profit on Books sold, about ....	170	0	0
	6680	2	9

Birmingham was never visited by more families of the first distinction than during the late Musical Festival.

*Married.*] Mr. Wigston, to Miss Marriott, both of Coventry.

The Rev. T. Davis, dissenting minister, of Coventry, to Miss New, of Evesham.

Mr. J. Banks, to Miss Sarah Hill, of Birmingham.

Mr. Joshua Jowett, of London, to Sarah, third daughter of Mr. P. Kempson, of Birmingham.

At Meriden, Mr. Richard Yeop, to Miss Ann Reader.

Mr. John Cox, bookseller, of Stratford-upon-Avon, to Miss Smith, of Aldminster.

At Edgbaston, Mr. Edward Thompson, to Miss Susannah Maycock.

At Marton, Mr. Charles Perry, of Birmingham, to Elizabeth, youngest daughter of the late Mr. William Lole, of Barnacle.

Mr. Thomas Knight, of Birmingham, to Miss Rebecca Powell, of Solihull.

Mr. J. Haughton, to Miss Short, of Tip-ton.

Mr. W. James, to Mrs. E. Chattock, of Alvechurch.

*Died.*] Aged 66, Mrs. Pont, wife of Mr. Pont, of Bull-street, Birmingham.

Mr. Thomas Howell, watch-manufacturer, of Coventry.

In his 49th year, Mr. John Pane, of the Lamp Tavern, Birmingham.

In her 47th year, Mrs. Turner, wife of Mr. John Turner, of Duddeston row, Birmingham.

In the 79th year of his age, the Rev. Joseph Rann, M. A. vicar of the Holy Trinity, Coventry.

In his 32d year, Mr. Thomas Lloyd, fourth son of Charles Lloyd, esq. of this town.

Mrs.

Mrs Soden, relict of Mr. Thomas Soden, of the Stone House, Allesley.

In the 22d year of her age, Caroline, fourth daughter of C. Lloyd, esq. of this town, banker.

In Bordesley, in the 81st year of his age, Joseph Jukes, sen. esq.

In the 57th year of her age, Mrs. Mary Minion, wife of Mr. Robert Minion, of Queen-street, Birmingham.

Mrs. Tregent, wife of Mr. J. P. Tregent, auctioneer, of Birmingham.

Much esteemed and regretted, Mrs. Jerome, wife of Mr. Edward Jerome, of Digbeth.

Aged 56, Mrs. Sarah Cox, of Truman's Heath.

Mr. Benjamin Faulkner, Bull's Head, Whitall-street, Birmingham.

#### WORCESTERSHIRE.

To relieve the inconvenience felt from the want of small change in Worcester and the neighbourhood, the directors of the House of Industry in that city, have resolved to circulate Card Tokens of 2s. 6d. each, to which their responsibility will be attached, and consequently that of the united parishes; by which, the principal objection hitherto made on the subject of similar issues, will be obviated.

*Married.*] Mr. Lewis, of Worcester, to Miss Wainwright, of Birmingham.

*Died.*] Mrs. Edmunds, wife of Mr. Isaac E. of High-street, Worcester.

At Dudley, Mrs. Eleanor Bennett, 59.—Mr. Samuel Bennet, nail ironmonger.

At Bewdley, S. Kenrick, esq. banker, 83.

#### HEREFORDSHIRE.

*Died.*] At Billingham, near Ross, Mrs. Powell, whose loss is sincerely regretted, not only by her family, but by the poor of the parish, to whom she was a liberal benefactress.—Mrs. Mountford, relict of John Mountford, esq. formerly of Worcester.

After a tedious illness, Miss E. James, of Hoarwithy, near Ross.

#### MONMOUTHSHIRE.

*Died.*] On the 21st ult. Mr. John Thomas, of Newport, who served the office of Mayor three times, and had been forty years an Alderman of that borough. His unaffected piety, mildness of manners, and great integrity, rendered him deservedly dear to a numerous family, and universally respected by a large circle of acquaintance.

At his house in Monmouth, Charles Phillips, esq. captain in the late 89th, or Worcestershire volunteer regiment of foot.

At Abergavenny, John Powell Lorrymer, esq. formerly of Perthyr, near Monmouth, a gentleman of the strictest integrity and worth, whose easy and unassuming manners rendered him universally beloved and highly respected.

#### GLOUCESTERSHIRE.

A new paper has appeared at Bristol under the title of the Bristol Oracle, to which, as

an additional means of diffusing knowledge, we ardently wish success.

At a meeting of the committee for dispensing the Contributions for Prison Charities, the receipts and disbursements of the different funds, from the 21st of March, 1808, to October, 1811, were audited and settled; and it appeared,

That there has been paid to the several uses of the charity the sum of - - - - - 363 7 5

That the contributions to the several funds amount to - - 254 9 8

*State of the Fund appropriated to the Relief and Discharge of Poor Prisoners for Debt.*

PAYMENTS. £. s. d.

Twenty six debtors, discharged by paying to their creditors a composition on their respective debts - - - - - 133 16 0

Twelve debtors, discharged by procuring for them writs of superseas, at the expence of 46 4 6

Fourteen debtors, discharged by proceedings under the lords act, at the expence of - - - 58 16 0

Two debtors, procured from their plaintiffs the payment of their sixpences per day, at the expence of - - - - - 8 8 0

One debtor, (becoming entitled to discharge by reason of a counterfeit sixpence being paid in part of his allowance,) obtained a superseas at an expence to the fund of - - - 4 4 3

One debtor, (a poor widow,) appearing to have been confined for a debt, for which she was not legally answerable, obtained her discharge by enabling her to put in special bail 5 2 8

Two prisoners for contempt of Exchequer process, discharged by entering appearance, and paying contempt fees, &c. at the cost of - - - - - 8 16 0

For 54 sheriff's liberates for prisoners discharged as above - 18 0 0

To the solicitor for writing letters, postage, and other contingent costs attending the above, and other cases - - - - 9 13 4½

Seventeen debtors claiming under the insolvent act; paid the solicitor to the committee for proceedings to obtain their discharge, and for fees to the clerk of the peace - - - - - 19 19 6

To relieve the temporary distress of indigent debtors in prison 8 3 2

Total Payments £321 8 10½  
SIR G. O. PAUL was in the chair, and the above statement is a sufficient appeal to the opulent and liberal inhabitants of this fine county.

Application



Application will be made on the next sessions, to the House of Commons, for leave to bring in a bill for inclosing the waste lands within the parish of Bishop's Cleeve; Pebworth; Winchcomb, in the county of Gloucester; in the Hamlet of Greet; in the Hamlet of Gretton; for making and maintaining a tram road, or railway, from Llanvihangel Crucorney, in the county of Monmouth, to Hereford; for making and maintaining a tram road, or railway, from Llanvihangel Crucorney, to Kenderchurch, in the county of Hereford; to make an additional branch of railway, from Box Bush, near Colford, to unite with the Lidney and Lidbrook railway, near Milkwall; and another branch in Upper Edinwall Farm, to the Mine Pit, in Clearwell Meend; for making and maintaining a railway or tram-road, from Leckhampton, to Foxhill; and for leave to bring in a bill, in order to obtain an act to extend the term and alter and enlarge the powers of an act, for completing and keeping in repair the road from the Ram Inn, Cirencester, to Lambridge, in the parish of Bath Easton.

*Married.*] Henry Wood, esq. of London, to Miss Wood, daughter of W. Wood, esq. banker, of Tetbury.

The Rev. T. Thomas, minister of St. Briavel's and Hewelsfield, and late master of Newland school, to Miss E. Weaver, of Hereford.

The Rev. John Turner, eldest son of John Turner, esq. of Hatherley-House, to Mary Jane, only daughter of Captain Edward Seymour Baily, R.N. of Whiddon Park, Devon.

Lieutenant-colonel Houstoun, inspecting officer of the Severn district, to Miss Mason, of Woodsfield.

Mr. John Debar, to Miss Elizabeth Taylor.

Mr. John Bagley, to Miss Martha Moss, of Bath.

At Bromsgrove, Mr. Omwell J. Lloyd, of Tewkesbury, to Miss Williams, daughter of Mr. Oliver Williams, of the former place.

Mr. William Smith, of Awre, to Miss Mary Pride, of Quedgley.

John Savage, esq. to Miss Claxton, daughter of Mr. Alderman Claxton.

At Bristol, Mr. Daniel Britton, to Miss Marianne Maillard.

William Trye, esq. of Leckhampton, in this county, to Mrs. Coverdale, of Judd Place.

*Dead.*] Aged 53, Mr. Charles Elmes, of this city; who, though he had quitted business to indulge his natural inclination for privacy and retirement, felt that it was amongst his duties not to be an inactive member of society. He therefore undertook the unprofitable and troublesome office of treasurer of the Incorporated workhouse of the city, the duties of which he discharged with equal integrity and utility, and with a punctuality and an exactness almost peculiar to himself. To an exemplary, moral, and re-

ligious character, he united a deportment in social and private life, which, whilst mild and unassuming in manners, received a weight from the manly and firm temper of his mind; possessing mental attainments beyond those of the ordinary classes of society; it will not be thought an ostentatious regard to his memory, to add, that his political sentiments were sound, liberal, and enlightened.

Mrs. Jones, wife of the Rev. Richard Jones, rector of Charfield.

Aged 21, Mr. Jonathan Martin, cabinet-maker, of Gloucester.

Mrs. Elizabeth Long, of Kingswood, near Wotton-Underedge.

At Cheltenham, General Lyman, the consul from the United States; an amiable and excellent character, and one of the founders of the American Republic.

At Frampton Mansel, aged 83, Mrs. Sarah Yarnton.

At Broadoak, near Newnham, after a long illness, sustained with Christian resignation, Maria, second daughter of the late Mr. Bliard, supervisor of Excise. Her gentle character and amiable manners will long be remembered by her numerous family and friends, by whom she is sincerely regretted.

At the Hotwells, Mrs. Elizabeth Probyn, sister of the late Edmund Probyn, esq. of Winterbourn.

Mr. William Hatcheson, of the Anchor inn, Cirencester.

After a short indisposition, sincerely regretted by his family and friends, Mr. G. Washbourn, silversmith, an old and very respectable inhabitant of this city.

At Newent, Mrs. Cummins, relict of Mr. John Cummins, formerly of Moswick, and Newent.

The Rev. Hugh Hughes, of North-street, Cheltenham.

At Gloucester, after a few days severe illness, Charles Brandon Trye, esq. F.R.S. and senior surgeon to the Gloucester Infirmary. A man that will be long regretted by the thinking part of that community; not only as a surgeon, but as a man extremely useful in various undertakings of national concern, such as rail-roads, canals, &c. in the planning of which he evinced great genius. As a surgeon, his practice was extensive, and his success great. Many arduous and difficult operations he performed, which ended in perfect cures, after others of eminence had shrunk from the undertakings. His operations were conceived and executed from a perfect knowledge of the structure of the human body, attained by a well grounded education, and constant intense study through life. He was educated under the eminent surgeon, Mr. Russell, of Worcester, then with John Hunter, was house-surgeon to the Westminster Infirmary, and afterwards assistant to the very ingenious and scientific Sheldon. He was for some time house-surgeon.

geon and apothecary to the Infirmary in Gloucester. Shortly after he quitted that situation, he was elected surgeon to that charity, an office which he filled for near thirty years, discharging its duties with great credit to himself; while those placed under his care, were sensible of the advantages they possessed from his assiduous attention to their sufferings. He trained up several surgeons, many of whom are exercising the medical profession in various parts of the kingdom, with credit to their preceptor, honour to themselves, and utility to mankind as an author; he was well known to the literary part of the medical world. He published a reply to Jesse Foot's attack upon the Practice and Writings of John Hunter.—Observations on Retention of Urine.—An Essay on the Swelling of the Laver Extremities, incident to Lying-In Women.—Illustrations of some of the Injuries to which the Lower Limbs are exposed.—Essay on some of the Stages of the Operation of Cutting for the Stone.—And several papers of a miscellaneous nature connected with the profession, in various periodical publications. He was a steady friend and promoter of the vaccine inoculation. At some future time, the writer of this imperfect sketch of the labours of a great man, hopes to give a more particular account of his writings and practice, unless he finds it will be undertaken by a more competent person, capable of doing him greater justice.

At Bristol, Mrs. Ransford, wife of Mr. William Ransford, hatter, Wine-street.—In the 78th year of his age, the Rev. C. Lee, for about forty years master of the city grammar school, College Green.—In the prime of life, after a lingering illness, Mr. Thomas Roberts, auctioneer, of Wine-street.—Aged 41, Mr. Joseph Tudgey, of the Shakespeare tavern, Prince's-street.—At the advanced age of 92, Anne Griffiths, relict of the Rev. J. Griffith, and mother of E. Griffith, esq. barrister-at-law.—In the 83d year of her age, Mrs. Dutton.—Mrs. Randolph, relict of the late Mr. William Randolph, merchant.

In Gloucester, in the bloom of youth, Susannah, wife of the Rev. I. M. Prower, leaving a disconsolate husband and an infant son to deplore her loss.—Aged 47, Mr. George Mullinger.

Mrs. Stevens, wife of W. Stevens, esq. of Leckhampton-court.—Mr. Lawler, of Cirencester.—At an advanced age, Mr. Henry Collett, of Tewkesbury.

At a very advanced age, Mrs. Jane, relict of Warren Jane, esq. of Chepstow.

Mr. William Jarrett, formerly a blacksmith, and a very ingenious mechanic, of Barton-street.

#### OXFORDSHIRE.

The Rev. John Cole, D.D. rector of Exeter-college, having been nominated by the Right Hon. Lord Grenville, chancellor of this university, to be his vice chancellor for

the ensuing year, has in full convocation been invested with that office, being his second year; after which the vice chancellor nominated as his pro-vice chancellors, viz. the Rev. W. Landon, D.D. provost of Worcester-college; the Rev. John Parsons, D.D. master of Balliol-college; the Rev. James Griffith, D.D. master of University-college; and the Rev. Thomas Lee, D.D. president of Trinity-college.

*Married.*] Rev. Mr. Smith, vicar of Bicester, to Elizabeth, youngest daughter of John Kerby, esq.

The Rev. Vaughan Thomas, fellow of Corpus Christi College, and rector of Duntson Rous, to Charlotte, daughter of the Rev. J. Williams, and niece of the President of Corpus Christi College.

Mr. Turner, to Mary, third daughter of Mrs. Benwell, of Oxford.

At Woolbeding, the Right Hon. Lord Robert Spencer, brother of the Duke of Marlborough, to the Hon. Mrs. Bouverie.

Mr. John Grant, to Miss James, both of Oxford.

Mr. Appletree, to Miss Smith, both of Oxford.

Mr. Thomas Busby, to Elizabeth Tollet, of Long Handborough.

Mr. Thomas Betteris, to Miss Smith, of Oxford.

Mr. Thomas Samuell, to Miss Elizabeth English, of Crowton.

*Died.*] Mr. Francis Clarke, many years common room-man of Merton college, and master of the Maidenhead Inn, Oxford.

At Witney, aged 74, Samuel Druce, esq. a gentleman universally respected.

Mr. John Norton, of Bloxham, and lately of Banbury.

Mr. W. Hayward, surgeon and apothecary, of Banbury.

Mr. Jonathan Ford, sen. of Ensham, 77.

Mr. James Parr, formerly a wine-merchant, of Oxford.

Mrs. Taylor, of St. Aldate's, Oxford.

Mr. Green, of Jesus College Lane, Oxford.

Mr. Mallam, of Broad-street, Oxford.

Mrs. Mary Leech, of Fyfield, 75.

At Rofford, Miss Ann Reeves, second daughter of Mr. R. of Dorton.

Aged 56, Mrs. Kersey, wife of Mr. K. of Stadhampton.

At Caswell Farm, near Witney, Mr. Robert Lankshear, a respectable farmer, 57.

Mr. Greenwood, of Cut Mill, near Tetworth.

At Kidlington, Mr. Jackson, of Oxford, 50.

At Bicester, Mr. Birt, many years of Wadham college.

#### BUCKINGHAMSHIRE.

*Married.*] At Fawley, William Francis Lowndes, esq. eldest son of William Lowndes Stone, esq. of Brightwell-place, to Caroline, second daughter of Sir William Strickland, bart. of Boynton.

The



The Rev. Adam Baynes, rector of Adstock, to Harriet Sophia, only daughter of W. Ross, esq. of Fludyer-street.

## BEDFORDSHIRE.

*Married.*] Mr. John Hill, auctioneer, of Luton, to Anne, daughter of John Howler, esq. of Toddington.

## NORTHAMPTONSHIRE.

A meeting of land owners and occupiers of land has lately been held at the George Inn, Northampton, for the purpose of establishing a County Agricultural Society, for rewarding the long services of meritorious servants and labourers. The outlines of the proposed institution were agreed on, and the Duke of Grafton was elected president; the Earl of Northampton and Earl Spencer, vice-presidents; and Mr. C. Hillyard, treasurer and secretary.

*Married.*] Charles Markham, esq. of Northampton, to Miss Eliza Mary Packharnis, of St. Ann's, Jamaica.

J. Smith, esq. of Oukle, to Miss Smith, of the Chapter-house, St. Paul's.

*Died.*] Aged 70, Jacob Reynardson, esq. of Holywell, near Stamford, a commissioner of the Hackney-coach office.

At Tanson, near Oundle, aged 59, Arthur Mackie, M.D. and deputy post-master-general of Barbadoes.

Rev. T. Reed, rector of Corby.

## CAMBRIDGESHIRE AND HUNTS.

On the 15th, at three o'clock in the morning, a fire broke out at Emanuel College, which consumed one entire side of the quadrangle, called the Founder's Range, in which were situated the fellow's rooms.

On the first day of term, the following gentlemen were elected university officers for the year ensuing:

*Proctors.*—William Mandell, M.A. Queen's college, and Thomas K. Bonney, M.A. Clare hall.

*Taxors.*—Isaac Aspland, M.A. Pembroke hall, and C. E. Finch, M.A. Bene't college.

*Moderators.*—Thomas Turton, M.A. Catherine-hall, and James D. Hostler, M.A. Trinity college.

*Scrutators.*—John Palmer, B.D. St. John's college, and John Maul, M.A. Christ college.

The following gentlemen compose the caput:

The Vice Chancellor.

Isaac Milner, D.D. F.R.S. Queen's—*Divinity*—Edward Daniel Clarke, L.L.D. Jesus

—*Law.*—Sir Isaac Pennington, M.D. St. John's—*Physic.*—Joseph Wilkinson, B.D.

Corpus Christi—*Sen. Non. Reg.*—Joseph Shaw, M.A. Christ college—*Sen. Regent.*

*Married.*] Mr. John Sanxter, of Wentworth, in the Isle of Ely, to Miss Brackenbury, of Ely.

The Rev. John Clark, fellow of Clare Hall, Cambridge, and vicar of Duxford, in that county, to Penelope Elizabeth, eldest

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daughter of Wm. Boyfield, esq. of Dedham, Essex.

*Died.*] At Thorney, aged 44, Mr. Massey, clerk to the Duke of Bedford.

Aged 46, Miss M. Robinson, third daughter of the late Rev. R. R. of Cambridge.

Aged 57, Mr. Girkin, of Jesus College.

Mr. Thomas Casburn, farmer, of Burwell.

Joseph Kemble, esq. of Woodhurst.

At Wisbeach, Miss Judith Mayer. In her will she left 500l. to build alms-houses, to be called "Miss Judith Mayer's Asylum;" and the interest of 1200l. to be divided amongst the poor yearly for ever; 70l. a-year to buy coals for the poor people, inhabitants of the houses; and 10l. to be given away yearly in bread, under the direction of the ten capital burgesses; 50s. yearly to the vicar of Wisbeach; and 50s. to the two church-wardens yearly, to see the provisions of her will executed.

## NORFOLK.

On Saturday night, September 28, about seven o'clock, the ferry boat which passes from South Lynn to Lynn Regis, started with eleven passengers and the ferryman. Being principally working men, they were anxious to get home, and although the boat was small, and only intended for occasional use, they persisted in getting in to the above number. The tide coming rapidly up, and the wind being against them, made so rough a sea, that the boat upset, and every one on board perished!

The musical festival at Norwich has been splendidly attended, and at the six performances 5200 persons were present.

A Norfolk and Norwich Auxiliary Bible Society has been established, having two objects in view:—First, to disseminate the Scriptures amongst such of the poor in Norfolk and Norwich as have been taught to read—and, Secondly, to aid the Parent Institution in its general operations; and it has met with very extensive support.

*Married.*] Mr. John Ives, of Burnham Sutton, to Sarah, eldest daughter of Mr. Thomas Roper, of Marlingford.

Samuel Parkinson, esq. to Mrs. Ashton, both of Thorpe.

C. A. J. Piesse, esq. of London, to Harriet Ann, eldest daughter of the late Mr. Alexander Nicolson, of West Harling.

Mr. John Taylor, of Costessey Lodge, to Miss Stannard, daughter of Mr. S. of Strumpshaw.

Mr. Bond, of Poringland, to Juliet, third daughter of the late Mr. John Harcourt, surgeon.

Mr. Woolsey, of Alby, to Miss Roper, of Norwich.

William Martin Seppings, esq. of Southacre, to Miss Ann Squire, of Norwich.

Mr. R. Norman, of Bury, to Miss F. Booty, of Larling.

The Hon. Col. Blaquiére, to Lady Harriet Townshend, youngest daughter of the dowager Marchioness Townshend.

William Turner, esq. surgeon of the 92d. regiment, to Miss Kendle, niece of Mr. Oxley, of Lynn.

Mr. Burlingham, of Old Buckenham, to Miss Bowles, of Wilby.

Mr. Rush, jun. of Old Buckenham, to Miss Weston, of Kenninghall.

Mr. Coe, to Miss Ellis, both of Diss.

Mr. Howlings, to Mrs. Culling, both of Bramerton.

Mr. James Bradfield, of Heacham, to Sarah, daughter of Mr. H. Mornement.

Mr. William Bardwell, of Diss, to Miss Ann Willett.

Mr. Thomas Gosnold, of Norwich, to Miss Anna Turthill, of Garleston.

Mr. Parker, to Miss Eustaugh, both of St. Peter's Mancroft.

Warner Wright, M. D. of Norwich, to Miss Harriet Pretyma, younger daughter of the Rev. Dr. Pretyma, residentiary of the cathedral.

Mr. Hooper, to Mrs. Kent, of Orford Hill *Died.*] At Wells, Captain Pennentin.

At Lynn, Mr. Thomas Marsters, 67, of Westacre.—Mrs. Grisenthwaite, 68—Mary, wife of Mr. James Mingay, 40.

Deservedly lamented, Thomas Duckett, gent. 50, late of Fincham.

At East Dereham, Mrs. Howlett, 63.

H. N. Jarrett, esq. of Barningham.

At Norwich, Mrs. M. Lamb, 67.—Mrs. Lydia Warnes, 67.—Mrs. Barrow, 70.—Miss Mary Gall.—Mrs. E. Stacey, of Ber-street.—Mr. Jeremiah Russel.

Mrs. Adams, wife of the Rev. R. Adams, rector of Edingtonthorpe.

Mr. G. Sands, 33, of the Bull Inn, Setch, near Lynn.

Mrs. Murphy, of Yarmouth, 95.

At Walsingham, William Israel.

Mr. William Codman, 77, of Walsingham.

At Loddon, Mr. Plummer.

Mrs. Holland, 68, relict of the late Mr. John H. of Banyard's Hall.

Mrs. Marsh, 40, wife of the Rev. William Heath M. of Erpingham.

Elizabeth, wife of Mr. T. B. Crowe, 47, of Rockland.

William Plumpton, of Attleborough.

Mrs. Wright, 46, of New Buckenham.

Mrs. E. Pigge, 37, of Norwich.

Mr. Edmund Barsham, of Fincham.

Mr. J. Capon, 43, of Yarmouth.

Isabella Georgiana, second daughter of Lord John Townshend.

#### SUFFOLK.

A fire office on the admirable plan of returning three fifths of the profits every three years to insurers, has been established in this county, and its benefits to all parties proved by experience.

Notices are given of applications to Parlia-

ment relative to the roads from Bury to Newmarket; to enclose Iidgate, Great Wratting, and Lakenheath; and for improving the great drainage of the South Level of the Fens by opening the drain called St. John's Eau.

*Married.*] Mr. Henry Wells, of Framlingham, to Miss Kitty Cupper, of Worlingworth.

Mr. Robert Abbott, merchant, of Debenham, to Miss Mary Makin, of Monks Eleigh Hall.

Mr. Thomas Rust, of Stowmarket, to Miss Sarah Arnold.

Mr. W. Death, to Miss Smith, both of Eriswell.

C. Betham, esq. of the East India service, to Miss Mickleburgh, of Bungay.

At Woodbridge, Mr. Edward Chandler, to Miss S. Jesup.

Mr. Woolby, bookseller, of Stowmarket, to Miss Ann Collman, of Needham market.

Mr. John Ablitt Wade, of Gedgrave, to Miss Mary Roe.

Mr. J. C. Gooday, of Long Melford, to Frances, eldest daughter of Mr. W. Sikes.

Mr. John Hudson, to Miss Elizabeth Fiddeman, of Stowmarket.

Mr. Ellis John Mallows, of Playford-house, to Miss Sophia Mallows, of Wattisfield.

John Campbell, esq. to Miss Thorndike, of Ipswich.

Mr. Elliston, to Miss Mary Ann Finch, of Ipswich.

Mr. W. Elliston, of London, to Miss Elizabeth Ellis, of Ipswich.

James Woodward, gent. of Moor-hill, to Miss S. H. Hiller, daughter of Captain H.

Mr. Barber, ironmonger, of Eye, to Miss C. C. Sherman.

Mr. Goodchild, of Wickhambrook, to Mrs. Cooper, of Bury.

Mr. Beare, of Bungay, to Miss Lois Browne, of Lowestoft.

T. W. Fane, esq. to Mrs. Whimperlate, of Alderton-hall.

Mr. James Ratliff, of Hadleigh, to Miss S. Hardwick, of Flowton.

Mr. Killen, miller, of Bromfield, to Miss Garrett, of Woodbridge.

Mr. Francis Semple, to Miss Elizabeth Goodchild, both of Wickhambrook.

Mr. James Estling, of Ashfield, to Miss Canler, of Wetherden.

*Died.*] Much lamented, Mr. James Cooke, of Hopton.

Mrs. Jenks, 58, widow of the late Mr. T. Jenks, of Bury.

Mr. Joseph Baker, 53.

Mr. Ellis Miller, cornfactor, of Stowmarket, 58.

At the Rectory, Lexden, 91, Mrs. Sandys, relict of the Rev. Samuel S. late rector of that parish.

At Burgh Castle, W. Fisher, esq. 87, many years receiver-general for Norfolk, and father of



of the corporation of Yarmouth, of which body he was a member for sixty years.

Mr. John Barnard, 54, farmer, of Bures.

Mr. Thomas Gosnall, 67, of East Bergholt.

Miss Downing, of the Ladies' Boarding-school, Melford.

Mr. Samuel Jay, sen. 87, of Cavendish.

Mr. J. G. Klopfer, of Boxford.

Mrs. Cawston, 71, of Boxton.

Mrs. Betts, of Newmarket.

Thomas Colson, an eccentric character of Ipswich, known by the name of Robinson Crusoe. This man was originally a woolcomber, then a weaver, but the failure of that employment induced him to enter the Suffolk militia, and, while quartered at Leicester, with his usual ingenuity, he learned the trade of stocking weaving, which he afterwards followed in this county; but this, in its turn, he quitted, and became a fisherman on the river Orwell; every part of his little vessel, his own workmanship, was a curiosity of patchwork, and seemed too crazy to live in fair weather, yet in this leaky craft it was his custom, night and day, in storms and calm, to toil on the Orwell for fish. Subject to violent chronic complaints, and his mind somewhat distempered, his figure tall and thin, with meagre countenance and piercing blue eyes, he has been aptly described,

With squalid garments round him flung,  
And o'er his bending shoulders hung  
A string of perforated stones,  
With knots of elm and horses bones.  
He dreams that wizards, leagued with hell,  
Have o'er him cast their deadly spell;  
Though pinching pains his limbs endure,  
He holds his life by charms secure,  
And while he feels the torturing ban,  
No wave can drown the spell-bound man.

But this security led to his death—drove on the ooze by a storm, he was seen and importuned to leave his vessel, but refusing, the ebb of the tide drew it off the ooze into deep water, when his charm failed, and poor Robinson was drowned.

Miss Mary Jeffs, 29, of Elden.

#### ESSEX.

A fire broke out at three o'clock in the morning, on August 16, at Mr. Zachariah Pigott's, Mucking-hall, which entirely consumed a house with twenty-one calves, two pigs, a large barn, with the produce of twelve acres of pease, 1150 fleeces of wool, three stacks of hay, and a variety of farming implements.

*Married.*] John Wright, esq. second son of the late Anthony Wright, esq. of Wealside, to Henrietta, the eldest daughter of Michael Blount, esq.

At Barking, William Stuart, esq. of Woolwich, to Miss Eleanor Elizabeth Ward, of Netcham.

Mr. Thomas Nichols, jun. of Chipping Ongar, to Miss Betsy Nevill, of Coleshill.

At Mundon, J. Smith, esq. of Steeple Grange, to Miss Williams.

At Great Wakering, Mr. Sheeby, of Prittlewell, surgeon, to Miss Miller.

*Died.*] At Elmswell, 77, Sir Hervey Smith, bart. He was one of the aide-de-camps of General Wolf, and one of the last surviving officers who was present at the death of that hero.

The Rev. Stephen Forster, of Maldon.

Mrs. Glasse, relict of the Rev. Dr. Glasse, rector of Wanstead, Essex.

Mrs. Amelia Smith, of Colchester, 73.

Mr. A. Cook, of Hatfield Peverell, 90.

D. Scratton, esq. of Prittlewell, Essex, many years in the commission of the peace for that county, one of his Majesty's deputy lieutenants, and formerly a major in the western battalion of Essex militia.

At Witham, Mrs. Salt, 79, relict of the Rev. Thomas Salt, rector of Hidersham, and vicar of Nazing.

At Brighton, Miss A. Benzeville, of Woodford, youngest daughter of the late J. Benzeville, esq. 25.

At Writtle Lodge, Elizabeth Juliana, eldest daughter of William Fortescue, esq.

Suddenly, at Witham, whither he was on a visit to his friend the Rev. Mr. Newton, the Rev. S. Forster, aged 50, dissenting minister of the independent denomination at Malden, in the same county; a man who, through a course of life devoted to the pastoral office, presented a consistency of character truly dignified, and exhibited a varied excellence of the most pleasing and attractive kind. Sincerity, kindness, and good humour, sat upon his countenance; and his deportment was most mild and conciliatory. As a preacher, he was characterized by an earnestness which discovered how near to his heart lay the future welfare of his auditors. If with one hand he held firmly the gloomy doctrines of Calvinism, in the other were grasped Charity and Liberality, and he could admire virtue in whomsoever it appeared. This estimable character has left behind him an inconsolable widow and daughter, a numerous train of relatives and friends, and a congregation deeply sensible of the loss they have sustained. Buried is he in that best of all mausoleums—the *bosom of the grateful and the good*. For him hath Truth and Friendship dictated the following epitaph:

Ye who can feel when fall the good and wise,  
Destin'd one day to live in kindred skies,  
Well may such sympathy become you here,  
Noble the heaving sigh, the gushing tear.  
For here reposes in parental earth,  
A name e'er coupled with superior worth;  
The christian pastor, lov'd by all his flock;  
The honest, upright, man; God's noblest  
work,

A tender husband, an indulgent sire;  
A soul that cherish'd friendship's sacred fire;  
Forster!

Forster ! whose sun, alas ! too quickly set,  
In life's imposing prime paid Nature's debt.  
Yet not 'till ripe he fell; life's little span  
Was liv'd to reason, "and he died a man."  
What! tho' his head lie low beneath the sod,  
He shall be rais'd by his great maker, God.

## KENT.

A well has been lately discovered in the Keep of Dover Castle, it is situated in the thickness of the N. E. wall, near the top of the building, and exhibits a fine specimen of masonry, being steaned to the bottom with the greatest regularity and compactness; it is about five feet in diameter, and is upwards of 400 feet deep. According to tradition, this is the identical well that Harold promised to deliver, with the Castle of Dover, into the hands of William the Conqueror, the breach of which promise cost the former his life and kingdom.

*Married.*] J. J. Watt, esq. of London, to Eliza, third daughter of A. Long, esq. of Faversham.

Mr. William Stokes, miller, to Mary Chaplain, both of Ashford.

Mr. J. Neame, to Miss Barbara Hambrook, both of Petham.

Mr. Cornelius Benson, of Birmingham, to Mary Ann, second daughter of the late Mr. John Jager, of Canterbury.

Mr. Thomas Adams, to Mrs. Mears, of Hernhill; and Mr. Glover, to Miss Mears.

At Canterbury, Mr. W. Lucas, to Mrs. Elizabeth Steady.

At Canterbury, Mr. Edward Ebdon, to Mrs. Elizabeth Harvey.

Mr. Wood, of his Majesty's ship *Fyen*, to Mrs. Stevenson, of Cliffe.

Mr. Spicer, to Miss Susan Atherden, both of Dover.

At Great Mougheam, Mr. John Rigden, to Miss Jane Coving.

At Chiddingly, Mr. James Richardson, of Tunbridge-Wells, to Miss Mannington.

At Pluckley, Mr. John Tanton, to Miss Sarah Hintley.

At Herne, Mr. John Lot, to Miss Martha Smith.

At Charlton, Mr. Richard Baker, to Miss Elizabeth Hogden.

At Buckland, Mr. Leonard Bean, of Dover, to Miss Anna Cumming.

Mr. John Tilbe, of Maidstone, to Miss Elizabeth Cooper.

Mr. Buddle, to Miss Mary Hatton, of Buckland.

At Dover, Mr. James Beasley, to Miss Mary Bouchier.

At Elmstone, Mr. Edmund Gibbs, to Miss S. Smith.

At Herne, Mr. William King, to Miss Ann Paterson.

*Died.*] Of the wounds he received in the

action with the Boulogne Flotilla, aged 24, Charles Cobb, first of the Castilian gun-brig, and second son of Benjamin Cobb, esq. of New Romney. He was wounded by a shot which shattered his arm high up near the shoulder; also broke the ribs, and injured the lungs on the left side. He was in consequence obliged to undergo amputation at the shoulder joint, but expired shortly after the operation. His remains were landed from the *Viper* cutter on Monday last, and on Wednesday they were interred at Romney, with military honours.

At Stile Bridge, Mrs. Lefevre.

At Brabourn, Mr. T. Godfrey, 62.

At Herne, Mr. William Morris, and three days after his wife.

At Chatham, Mr. James Pearce, many years master armourer.

At Marden, in the 85th year of his age, the Rev. John Andrews, L.L.D. presented to the vicarage in the year 1767, by Archbishop Secker, and with few intermissions he performed the whole duty of the Parish till a fortnight before his death.

Mr. Cressy, master-rigger of Chatham Dock-yard.

At Canterbury, aged 81, Mr. Harry Burgess.—Mr. James Elwyn, 61.

At Appledore, aged 74, Mr. Paine, shoemaker.

Near Canterbury, Miss Bradley, 39.

Mr. Sherrard, wife of Mr. S. of Canterbury, 62.

At Burmarsh, Mr. Edward Coleman, aged 70, whose death will long be severely felt by the proprietors and occupiers of lands in Romney Marsh, for the important services which they have received from his great zeal and constant attention to the Sea Walls for nearly forty years.

At Capel-le-Fern, Mr. Sims, farmer, 54.

At Aylesford, Mr. John Charlton, 64.

At New Romney, Mrs. Barnikel, 36.

W. Maddock, esq. assistant in his Majesty's Dock-yard, Sheerness, after a servitude of 50 years.

At Sandwich, in the prime of life, Mr. John Denne.

At Dover, Lieutenant Selby, of the 3d Lancashire Militia.—Mr. Samuel Shepman, 84.

At Boughton, Mrs. Hills, widow, 97.

Aged 66 years, Mrs. Margaret Wigzell, wife of John W. esq. of Canterbury, and daughter of the late Rev. Robert Jenkin, Rector of Westbere.

## SUSSEX.

The following was the produce of milk and butter from a cow, the property of Mr. Wm. Cramp, of Lewes, Sussex: between the 3d of April, 1809, and the 10th of May, 1810, a period of 57 weeks, the quantity of butter was 762 pounds,



pounds, which was sold at 1s. 6d. per pound,  
making ..... £.57 3 0  
Skim milk, 4775 quarts, at 1d.  
per quart ..... 19 17 11  
Some new milk sold, amounting to 4 11 0  
Dung, calculated at ..... 3 0 0

84 11 11  
Deduct expence of keep ..... 24 14 2  
Clear profit ..... 59 17 9

This is the fifth year of the abundant production by this extraordinary animal.

*Married.*] At Woolbeding, Sussex, Lord Robert Spencer, to the Hon. Mrs. Bouverie.

B. Tillstone, esq. of Moulse Coomb place, to Mrs. Hudson.

W. Schaudman, esq. to Miss Harvey, of Battle, in Sussex.

John King, esq. of Loxwood, to Catherine, eldest daughter of the late M. Harmes, esq. of Rudgwick.

*Died.*] At Arundel, H. Howard, esq. a relation of the Duke of Norfolk, and an alderman of the corporation of Arundel.

At Southover, near Lewes, aged 72, J. Ingram, esq. formerly of Steyning.

At Hastings, Mrs. Strickland, aged 60.

Rev. W. J. Brook, M. A. of Brighton.

#### HAMPSHIRE.

*Married.*] G. B. King, esq. of Southampton, to Mrs. Coates, widow of the late H. Coates, esq. of the island of Antigua.

At Chawton, Capt. B. Clement, R. N. to Ann Mary, third daughter of William Prowling, esq.

Capt. V. V. Ballard, R. N. to Arabella Sarah, eldest daughter of James Crabb, esq. of Chidfield.

*Died.*] At Freshwater, Isle of Wight, Mr. Wm. Plumbley, one of the oldest inhabitants in that parish.

At the Crown Inn, Portsmouth, John Smith, esq. a very extensive ship owner of Gainsborough. He went to that town, a few weeks since, to attend to some shipping concerns, which required his personal direction. On his way he fell asleep in the carriage, some part of which by friction, caused a slight wound in his back. A mortification was produced by it, which medical skill prevented extending, but an internal hemorrhage, however, ensued.

At Crofton-house, Mrs. Davidson, relict of the late Duncan Davidson, esq. of London.

The Rev. C. Clifton, curate of Alverstoke, Ann, wife of Mr. Mason, of South Sea, near Portsmouth.

At Bingham, near Gosport, Caroline second daughter of the late T. Whitcombe, esq.

At Stubbington, aged 82, Lieut. gen. Spry, of the royal marines.

At Winchester, Mrs. Blackwell, relict of E. Blackwell, esq. of Lewisham, Kent, and daughter of the late Rev. Dr. Eden, preben-

dary of the cathedrals of Winchester and Worcester, and archdeacon of that diocese.

At Redbridge, near Southampton, in the 38th year of her age, Maria, the wife of J. P. Ogbourn, of Guildford.

In the 37th year of her age, Mrs. Portal, wife of John Portal, esq. of Freefolk house.

#### WILTSHIRE.

*Married.*] Thomas Jenner, of Calcot, esq. to Catherine Jane, eldest daughter of the late Chas. F. B. Mead, of Lambeth, esq.

Mr. T. Tilley, of Road, to Miss M. Fricker, of North Bradley.

Mr. Mundy, of Salisbury, to Miss M. Sandys, second daughter of the late Rev. John Sandys, of Hammersmith.

Rev. George William Daubeney, eldest son of the arch-deacon of Sarum, to Elizabeth, daughter of the Rev. Charles Crawley, rector of Stowe, near Northampton.

*Died.*] At West-Kington, at an advanced age, Mrs. Bennet.

At Salisbury, Elizabeth, relict of P. Davies, esq.

#### BERKSHIRE.

*Married.*] At Brightwalton, Mr. Holmes, to Mrs. Blandy, of Upton, Hants.

Lieutenant Grubb, of the Royal Horse Guards, blue, to Miss Griffiths, daughter of H. G. esq. of Windsor.

*Died.*] Miss Dredge, daughter of Mrs. D. of Reading.

Mr. Benjamin Badcock, second son of Mr. R. B. of Radley.

While on a visit at Farringdon, the Rev. Thomas Dunscombe, M. A. of Broughton, Hants, 63.

Mr. William Cooper, of Yarnton, in this county, 75.

#### SOMERSETSHIRE.

*Married.*] At Taunton, John Woolcott Warren, esq. to Miss Harriet Clitsome.

At Pitminster, Mr. Francis Pring, to Miss Elizabeth Buncombe, of Duddlestone.

Mr. Thomas Lye, of Sparkford, to Miss Rugg, of Weston Bampfild.

At North Petherton, Mr. James Wills, to Miss Stacey.

Rev. J. G. D. Thring, rector of Alford, to Sarah, second daughter of the Rev. John Jenkyns, vicar of Evercreech.

Rev. Richard Burney, rector of Rimpleton, to Elizabeth, eldest daughter of the Rev. John Williams, vicar of Marston Magna.

Phillip Mules, esq. of Honiton, to Elizabeth, second daughter of Colonel Vibart, of Amberd House, near Taunton.

Mr. Morley Chubb, of Bridgewater, to Miss Fanny Alford.

At Taunton, Mr. Elias Loveridge, to Miss Patience, youngest daughter of Mr. S. Dare, of Lillesden.

At Stoke St. Gregory, Somerset, Mr. Wm. Morris, to Miss Sarah Brewer.

At Bridgewater, Mr. John Granger, of Milverton, to Miss Read.

H. M. Noad,

H. M. Noad, esq. of Shawford, to Miss Hunn, late of Bath.

Mr. John Bryan, of Langridge, to Miss Elizabeth Britten, of Coldaston.

Mr. Arthur Humphreys, of Walcot, to Miss M. Lloyd.

Mr. Shew, of Bath, to Emma, only daughter of the late Thos. Dickinson, esq. of Devizes.

Rev. J. Pratt, rector of Paston, Norts. to Mary, youngest daughter of the Rev. J. Boak, rector of Brockley.

Matthew Fortescue, esq. eldest son of the Hon. Matthew Fortescue, of Holmcote, to Miss Erskine Christie, of Durie.

*Died.*] At Barrow College, Somerset, the residence of his mother; not yet arrived at his 18th year, Mr. Edward Pelly; a youth, who, to a highly cultivated understanding, added those manly virtues which exalt and dignify the human character. An austerity of manners marked his progress through life, but this austerity can only be ascribed to that strict regard for truth, and that unbending rectitude, which inducing him to set aside all motives of worldly policy, led him to pursue the grand object of his highest ambition, that of faithfully discharging his duty. But, with a mind too lofty to court favour, it was not likely that his moral conduct, strict as it was, except among the "discerning few," would secure it. From a tissue of co-operating circumstances, now happily past, but highly painful in the remembrance, the deep shades of melancholy hung over him, and his frame too susceptible to gloomy impressions, at length gave way under their increasing pressure. In his hours of leisure he amused himself with his pen, and in the excursions of a creative fancy rested his chief gratification. His poetical, added to his prose compositions, will remain with his friends as lasting monuments of his intellectual abilities, and the tablets of their memoirs will be considered sacred, as containing the record of departed worth:—and until the hand which now traces this memorial lies cold in death, and the heart now warmed by the recollection of his many excellencies ceases to vibrate, his remembrance will be held dear: and with those who have been influenced by his principles and animated by his views, there will scarcely exist a doubt of their securing for themselves that "crown of glory" which "fadeth not away."

At Trowbridge, Thomas Bythsea, esq.

At Bruton, 65, Mr. John Penny.

At Middle-Hill, near Box, George Seymer, esq. late inspecting-field-officer of the South-West District.

South-parade, Bath, Wm. Christie, esq. aged 67.

Mr. J. D. Christinas, brewer, of Morford-street, Bath.

Mr. Samuel Bevan, of Lemington, near Melksham.

In St. James's-square, Bath, Mrs. Catharine Close.

Mrs. Hewlett, wife of Mr. H. an eminent flower and fruit painter, of Bath.

John Billingsley, esq. author of the Agricultural Survey of the County of Somerset.

At Wraxall Lodge, Richard Vaughan, esq. 78.

Mrs. Hale, wife of Mr. H. in the Grove, Bath.

Mr. Thomas Burge, ironmonger, of Walcot.

Mr. William Tongue, grocer of Walcot-street, Bath.

At Rennison's, Bath, Mr. Howell, late professor of music in Bristol.

John Templeman, esq. of Merriot, near Crewkerne.

At Langport, Joseph Prior Estlin, esq. eldest son of the Rev. Dr. E. of Bristol, whilst on a visit to his brother-in-law, Vincent Stuckey, esq. In his character were combined every quality desirable in life, and his loss will be long and severely felt by his inconsolable family and friends.

At Barrow, Mr. Daniel Ashton, late of Bath.

At Wookey-Hole, Mrs. Marchant, late of the George Inn, Wells.

The Rev. Charles Digby, canon residentiary of Wells cathedral, and rector of Kilmington, 68.

At Wivelescombe, G. Yea, esq. youngest and last surviving son of the late Sir Wm. Yea, of Pyrland.

Mr. Bruford, of Hill, near Taunton.

Aged 81, Mr. John Stour, of Taunton.—Mr. John Tiley.

#### DORSETSHIRE.

*Married.*] At the Catholic chapel, in Poole, and afterwards at Great Canford Church, Mr. Joseph Woolfries, bread-baker, of that town, to Miss Spurrier.

At Dorchester, Captain J. Tizard, of Weymouth, to Miss Roberts.

#### DEVONSHIRE.

At the swearing in of Dr. Bellamy, the new mayor of Plymouth, the Test Act was called for by one of the commonalty, and read, which contains a clause that no person is eligible to be mayor or chief magistrate of any city, borough, or town corporate, who has not received the Sacrament of the Lord's Supper, according to the forms of the Church of England, within a twelve-month and a day of his nomination. After some time, Dr. B. refusing to answer the question, the election was declared void by the common-hall.

*Married.*] Mr. W. H. Croker, attorney, of Tavistock, to Miss Martin.

The Rev. J. Birt, to Miss Susanna Savery, daughter of Mr. S. of Bovey Tracey.

At Exeter, Mr. Thomas Townsend, of Upton-Pyne, to Anna Maria, daughter of the late Mr. John May, of Dunsford.

Mr. J. R. Roberts, surgeon, R.N. to Miss E. Isbell, of Stonehouse.

#### CORNWALL.



## CORNWALL.

*Married.*] Capt. Gould, of Padstow, to Miss Mary Hay, of Tenby.

*Died.*] The Rev. John Molesworth, B.C.L. rector of St. Breock and of St. Ervan, Cornwall, and formerly of Queen's College, Oxford.

Mr. R. Roberts, of Penzance.—Mr. W. Phillips, late Master of the smack Fame, of Penzance.

## WALES.

*Married.*] At Tenby, R. Nelson Thomas, esq. of Swansea, to Mrs. Morgan, youngest daughter of the Hon. Mrs. Lloyd, of Carmarthen.

Joseph Sparkes, esq. late high sheriff for the county of Radnor, to Mrs. Haslewood.

George Warde, esq. son of Lieut. Gen. Warde, to Mrs. Murray, relict of Charles Murray, esq.

At Llandilo, John Rees, esq. of that town, to Mrs. Price, of Ffair-fach.

At Llowes, Radnorshire, Capt. Weare, of the 35th regiment, only son of the late Rev. Thomas Weare, of Pencraig, Herefordshire, to Miss Pugh, eldest daughter of the late John Pugh, esq.

*Died.*] At Carnarvon, in the 50th year of his age, the Rev. Owen Rowlands, A. B. Curate of Llanddeniolen; a gentleman whose easy manners and spotless integrity rendered him most universally beloved and respected.

Mrs. Mary Myas, of Bersham, near Wrexham, 73; mother of Robert Waithman, esq. an eminent citizen of London.

At the advanced age of 104, Mary Williams, widow, of Kilkennin, Cardiganshire. She retained her faculties to the last.

## DEATHS ABROAD.

At Belem, in Portugal, Major Hamilton Rose, of the royal highlanders.

At Guinalde, in Portugal, Brigadier-general G. D. Drummond.

By his own hands, his highness Mohee Oodheen, the second legitimate son of the late Tippoo Sultan, at Russapuglah. He effected his purpose by discharging his fowling-piece, loaded with small shot, into his chest. No person was near when the act was perpetrated; but the report of the piece was heard about four o'clock in the morning, when the family and attendants instantly rushed into the room, but he expired almost immediately. This unfortunate prince, since his arrival in Bengal, had distinguished himself by the regularity and correctness of his conduct, and, had been permitted to enjoy a large share of liberty. Immediately before his death, he had privately stationed three horses in a stable on the Chitpore road; and by other indications betrayed an intention to attempt his escape.

## MONTHLY COMMERCIAL REPORT.

THE China fleet has arrived, and contains the following goods:

Tea, Bohea .....	Whole Chests	1,612	lbs.	
	Half ditto	976		874,763
	Quarter ditto	2,800		
Congou and Campoi .....	ditto	70,552		6,182,523
Souchong .....	ditto	4,031		300,413
Twankay .....	ditto	18,173		1,434,474
Hyson Skin .....	ditto	2,819		184,094
Superior .....	ditto	3,288		216,460
Hyson .....	ditto	1,970		129,704
	Chests	106,221		9,322,436
Raw Silk .....	Chests	266	lbs.	26,776
Nankeens .....	ditto	700	pcs.	70,000

We recommend the following advertisement, taken from the New York Mercantile Advertiser, to the notice of those who advocate the Orders in Council.

"American manufactures.—A constant supply of the best bed ticks, sheetings, plaids, kerseys, and checks, from 3-4ths to 7-4ths wide. A few American damask table cloths, towelling of different qualities; woollen cloths, worsteds and crewells of all colours; cotton and worsted fringes in a variety of colours, widths, and patterns, &c."

In 1771 the State of New York contained 163,338 inhabitants; by a census taken in 1810 it contained 950,000, of whom 102,068 were regularly enrolled in the militia of the State. In manufactures the late census has furnished data for the following statement: *D. Hars.*

Looms .....	33,068	value of cloth .....	5,002,892
Tan Works .....	867	value of leather .....	1,299,542
Distilleries .....	591	value of spirits .....	1,685,794
Breweries .....	42	value of beer .....	310,766
Fulling Mills .....	427	enhanced value of cloth .....	679,126
Paper Mills .....	28	value of paper .....	233,268
Hat Manufactories .....	124	value of hats .....	249,035
Glass Works .....	6	value (besides bottles) .....	716,800
		Powder	

Powder Mills .....	2	value of powder .....	Dollar.
Rope Walks .....	18	value of cord, &c. ....	10,400
Sugar Houses .....	10	value of sugar .....	538,000
Oil Mills .....	28	value of oil, &c. ....	420,706
Blast Furnaces .....	11	value of articles .....	49,283
Air Furnaces .....	10	value of articles .....	205,300
Cut Nail Factories .....	44	value of articles .....	156,729
Forges .....	48	value of articles .....	276,983
			185,340

The single county of Rensselaer will this year manufacture of the above articles the value of 600,000 dollars, and it may be affirmed that the present annual value of manufactures in the State of New York only exceeds 16,000,000 dollars. This State contains about 1,280,000 sheep, 500,000 horses, and one million neat cattle. The capital stock of the several incorporated banks is 11,690,000 dollars.

State of Commerce in Liverpool.—British plantation sugars have dropped about 1s. per cwt. About 500 hhds. have been exposed to the hammer during the week, of which a great part were withdrawn, buyers being scarce. As the quantity of coffee increases so the price of it declines. The demand for rum is chiefly confined to small parcels for home consumption. The price is very steady. Dye woods continue low. Brimstone is exceedingly scarce. Raw silks are without much alteration; but thrown silks are very much in the advance, particularly piedmonts. The prices of cottons are low in the extreme, particularly for Brazil and Dutch cottons. The regular trade only come into the markets as buyers. The sales of the week, including those sold by auction, amount to about 4800 packages. The tobacco market continues much in the same state as before noticed. Tar is in demand and supports its price. The demand for ashes is very limited. Rice has been a good deal enquired for, and about 800 casks have been sold during the week; 22s. to 23s. is obtained for fine old, and 24s. for new, but the latter is very scarce, little or none remaining with the importers; and as most of the holders of rice are speculators in the article, they are unwilling to sell at these low prices. American flax-seed is in demand. Clover seed is enquired for. Staves are getting scarce, and obtain an advance of price. Tallows continue to improve. Soap is likewise on the advance. The two late sales of St. Domingo, mahogany at this market were of good quality, and average 20½d. and 20½d. per cubic foot. The sales of turpentine during the week have amounted to 300 bls. which averaged at 18s. 6¾d.

The sheeps wool imported into great Britain on an average of four years ending 5th January 1811, was 7,865,567lbs. and the quantity imported in the half years ending 5th July 1811, distinguishing the countries whence imported, was as follows:

Germany and North of Europe .....	41,594
Portugal .....	872,681
Spain and Gibraltar .....	2,147,696
Malta and Levant .....	49,654
Ireland and Isle of Man .....	3,690
Cape of Good Hope .....	4,318
States of America .....	7,103
Brazils .....	12,741
Prize .....	1,193
Total .....	3,140,679

On the first of September the nominal price of silver rose 1½d. an ounce, but gold remains as it then was.

The present prices charged by the London refiners are,

Pure virgin gold	£5 6 0	per ounce
Ditto silver	0 6 11½	ditto

At Mr. Scott's, 23, New Bridge-street, or Messrs. Wolfe and Co.'s Change Alley, Cornhill. —Grand Junction Canal shares fetch from 200l. to 214l. per share.—Kennet and Avon 31l. to 32l. ditto.—Leeds and Liverpool 195l. ditto.—East India Dock 122l. per cent.—West India ditto 160l. ditto.—London Dock Stock 117l. ditto.

### MONTHLY BOTANICAL REPORT.

WE are glad to accept, at irregular periods, now and then, a Number of the BOTANIST'S REPOSITORY. Since we last mentioned this work in June, we have received only one number, and that one less interesting than some others. We shall proceed to enumerate its contents.

*Trichilia cederata*.—Native of the West Indies, and consequently with us an inhabitant of the bark-stove. It corresponds so well with Swartz's character of *moschata*, that we suspect it to be the same; for though described here, as having four petals, it appears by the figure to be monopetalous. Sloane's figure referred to by Swartz as a synonym of his *moschata* will not decide the question. Perhaps though said by our author to be a West-Indian plant, it may after all be a native of New Holland.



*DAVIESIA latifolia*. An elegant shrub of the papilionaceous order, nearly related to *D. corymbosa* of Dr. Smith. The fine golden flowers are produced in long upright racemes from the axils of the leaves. Native of New Holland; and communicated by Mr. Milne from Fonthill; but is likewise to be met with in some of the nurseries about town.

*Carex Fraseri*. We have mentioned this singular plant before in our Report of the Botanical Magazine. In the representation given here both edges of the leaf are equally crenulate, and not quite entire on the inner margin, as described and figured in the Botanical Magazine.

*Heliconia Bibai*, or Wild Plaintain-tree. There is a very good figure of this plant in Thompson's Botany displayed. The younger Linnæus mistook one of the species of *Strelitzia* for this plant, and his alterations of the specific character consequently belong to that. But although Swartz in his *Observationes* had long ago pointed out this error, yet in the latest publication we have of a general system of vegetables, viz. *Persoon's Synopsis*, the corolla is said to be *crocea*, the nectarium *cæruleum*; characters belonging to *Strelitzia Reginae* and not at all to this plant; so much easier is it to mislead than to set right again.

We have yet two numbers of the BOTANICAL MAGAZINE unnoticed in our Report; the contents of which are

*Lilium monadelphum*. A new species of Lily, of the same colour and form nearly as the yellow variety of *Lilium Pomponium*. Native of Mount Caucasus.

*Watsonia strictiflora*. A new species introduced from the Cape by the Hon. Wm. Herbert.

*Moræa Sisyrinchium*. This bulbous-rooted flower is a native of the southern parts of Europe and the northern of Africa; and was well known in our gardens in the time of Parkinson and Gerard, yet of late years it seems to have been quite lost. The present drawing was made from a plant received from Gibraltar by Mr. Vere of Kensington Gore. The older botanists saw the difference in this plant and *Iris*, and called it *Sisyrinchium*. Linnæus and most botanists since his time have considered it as a species of the *Iris*. And Mr. Ker, in the *Annals of Botany*, first added it to *Moræa*; in which he has been followed by the author of the new edition of *Hortus Kewensis*. Before the labours of Mr. Ker indeed the distinction between *Moræa* and *Iris* were not at all understood; and the only solid and certain character which distinguishes them this author himself now places in the bulbo-tuberous root of *Moræa*; for want of which *Moræa Iridioides* is now directed to be added to *Iris* with the specific name of *Moræoides*. It must be acknowledged that this is departing from the Linnæan principle of taking the generic character from the parts of fructification only.

*Allium obliquum*; a very rare species of Garlic, which Mr. Ker has not observed in any collection but that of Mr. Haworth. In a note subjoined to this article, Mr. Ker has referred the plant figured in the *Rare Plants of Hungary* under the name of *Allium Ampeloprasum*, and which he had before considered as variety  $\beta$  of that species, to *Allium arenarium*, of which latter species he is now convinced that it is a mere variety without bulbs, and a fresh proof of the fallacy of distinguishing the species of this genus by their having bulbiferous or capsuliferous umbels. We are however of opinion, from long observation, that, as cultivated in our gardens, the capsuliferous and bulbiferous species continue very constant to their character. Mr. Ker may nevertheless be very right in his opinion, because however constant the character may remain in the same climate, it does not follow that the whole may not depend upon climate: and the capsuliferous species in the south may become bulbiferous in the north, and vice versa, the same species that are bulbiferous in a northern may be capsuliferous in a southern climate.

*Bryophyllum calycinum*. A genus first constituted by Mr. Salisbury in the *Paradisus Londinensis*. It received its name from the very curious circumstance, that it puts forth a germinating bulb from each crenature of the leaf. Thus, in attempting to dry this plant by placing it between folds of paper, Dr. Sims found that little bulbs were produced from each crenature, though there was no appearance of them before. Differs from *cotyledon* in being octandrous, and having the limb of the corolla divided into four instead of six segments, from *Calanchoe* in having the filaments placed in one equal row. This figure is beautifully drawn, engraved, and coloured, and appears to us to equal the expensive figures of the *Hortus Schoenbrunensis*.

*Gentiana septemfida*. A mere variety of the one figured before in the same work, and apparently repeated here by an oversight.

*Liatris spicata*. Native of North America, whence it was introduced by Mr. John Fraser. *Serratula spicata*, given as a synonym of this, has however been in our gardens long, and appears to us to be a taller plant, with darker-coloured flowers.

*Carolinea minor*. Probably the first plant of this genus that has ever flowered in this country. Introduced by Dr. Anderson from Guiana, and brought to flower by Messrs. Lodiges of Hackney.

*Schisandra coccinea*. *Sanguinea* or *miniata* would have been better; but the name was given by Michaux, who first described and figured this plant in his *Flora Boreali-Americana*. This

very rare and singular plant was communicated by John Walker, esq. of Arno's Grove, Southgate. It is a monoicous plant, but unfortunately produced only male flowers.

*Gentiana macrophylla*; nearly akin to *G. cruciata*. Dr. Sims has called this plant by the English name of *long-leaved*. We observe with some surprise, that in the new edition of the Hortus Kewensis it is called *broad-leaved*; though the leaves are long and narrow, and by no means deserving the epithet of broad, nor was *macro* commonly used in composition by the Greeks in any other sense than to denote length.

*Alœ serrulata* of Haworth. For our own part, though we have no objection to having a good number of figures for our money, we should have been quite as well pleased, had this been made into a double plate, when it might have had the advantage of a miniature outline of the whole plant, of which we have repeatedly expressed our decided approbation.

*Pitcairnia bracteata*  $\beta$  *sulphurea*. Professor Swartz, in his *Prodromus*, characterised this genus under the name of *Hepetis*. And L'Heretier, in his *Sertum Anglicum*, dedicated it to the honour of Dr. William Pitcairn. Both these publications were printed in 1788. The latter name has been pretty generally adopted; but Schreber, in his edition of the *Genera plantarum*, has retained that of *Hepetis*. We may make the same observation upon this as the latter; a miniature outline of the whole plant, though it doubled the cost, would have exceeded in value in a still greater proportion.

*Aloe arachnoides*  $\delta$ . *translucens*. Haworth considers this a distinct species, in which he has been followed in the Hortus Kewensis. Mr. Ker makes it only a variety. Our opinion is, that while plants so distinct in external habit as the different species of *aloe* are included under one genus, it seems most natural to consider such as so nearly resemble one another, as varieties; but where the divisions of this genus, which we hinted at in a former Report, separated into so many distinct genera, all the four varieties, as they are called, of *arachnoides*, would be by general consent considered as so many species, as there can be little reason to suppose that they are really seminal varieties from the same stock.

*Aletris farinosa*. This plant, a native of Virginia, is the one on which Linnæus first founded his genus *Aletris*, he afterwards added several species from the Cape, which have been since separated under the names of *Veltheimia* and *Tritoma*. The whole genus is now limited to the species here figured, another from the same country, and a third from Japan.

This number finishes the 34th volume of this extensive work, containing 1418 figures of plants, all drawn and coloured from nature, equalling in accuracy; and often in elegance, the most expensive botanical figures.

## NATURALIST'S MONTHLY REPORT.

### SEPTEMBER.

Now golden fruits on loaded branches shine,  
And grateful clusters swell with floods of wine;  
Now blushing berries paint the yellow grove.

ON the 1st and 2d of September the wind was northerly; from the 3d to the 19th inclusive, it was either easterly or north-west; on the 20th southerly, on the 21st south-west, on the 22d variable, on the 23d northerly, on the 24th north-west, from the 25th to the 27th westerly, on the 28th north, on the 29th westerly, and on the 30th north-west.

The weather from the 6th to the 15th was extremely hot, the sky being unobscured with clouds, and there having been no refreshing breezes, except for a few hours on the 11th. The only rain we had during the whole month fell on the 19th, 20th, 23d, 24th, 25th, 26th, 28th, and 30th.

The night of the 19th was stormy with thunder, and there was some thunder the next morning. There were strong gales on the 6th, 29th, and 30th; and squally weather on the 24th, 25th, and 26th.

September 1st. I have just been informed of a singular notion entertained, in some parts of this county, respecting toads, that, during the month of August, they are innoxious; and that, in consequence, the common people do not then so eagerly seek their destruction as at other times. On the 1st of September, therefore, toads as well as partridges become again fair game.

Partridges this year are peculiarly scarce.

September 2d. Black grapes begin to change colour. Mulberries are in great profusion. The eclipse of the moon this evening was more beautiful than any eclipse that I recollect.

September 4th. About this time last year the swarms of wasps were innumerable, and these insects proved extremely injurious to the ripening fruits. This year there are very few indeed.

September 7th. Several of the autumnal plants are now in flower, particularly in the gardens, the *Michælmias* daisies, and autumnal crocus; and of wild plants, the pale-flowered  
snakeweed



snake-weed (*polygonum pallidum*), orpine stonecrop (*sedum telephium*), common mugwort (*artemisia vulgaris*), and sea starwort (*aster tripolium*).

September 9th. Damsons are gathered. The second crops of clover are cut.

The bank martins (*hirundo rustica* of Linnæus) began to congregate amongst the reeds and sedge along the banks of the rivers; and particularly in the evenings, they are to be seen in immense numbers.

September 10th. In this part of Hampshire the barley harvest is completely ended.

September 13th. Gossamer floats. Winged ants come to life and fly abroad.

September 15th. The fishermen, for several evenings past, have been on the look out for herrings. The easterly winds, which have prevailed for several days past, are favourable for their arrival upon our shores; but hitherto, except a few stragglers, none have been caught.

September 18th. In consequence of the late dry and hot weather, the ponds and brooks begin to shrink. The water also in the rivers is very low.

September 20th. Martins and swallows congregate on the roofs. Thistle down floats. The goldfinches and other small birds eat these, and the seeds of numerous other weeds that are injurious to the farmers; thus rendering him much more service than he is aware of.

September 23d. This was a rainy day, and the farmers will now be able to begin their ploughing. The turnips also will be greatly benefited; and vegetation altogether recovered from the effects of the late drought.

Hazel nuts and filberts are very scarce; and, with respect to walnuts, the trees, at least in this neighbourhood, are almost wholly destitute of them.

September 26th. Winter potatoes are taken up, and the crops upon the whole are very favourable. Grapes are gathered.

September 29th. This evening a considerable quantity of herrings was caught. On the following day they were sold for about seven pence per dozen.

Berberries are ripe. Wheat sowing is begun.

September 30th. The leaves of the walnut and lime trees begin to fall; and the heath and fern to turn brown.

The goat suckers have left us.

Hampshire.

## MONTHLY AGRICULTURAL REPORT.

WHEAT sowing has proceeded, in all parts, with that particular success, which we have experienced for some years past, and will soon be finished. The breadth sown, said to be in the usual course, without any reference to extension, on account of the high prices obtained, and the still higher expected. Dull sowing much as usual, without any advance of that improvement. General answer to our enquiry, respecting lands reserved for spring wheat, that it is not approved.

Notwithstanding the long draught of summer, the turnip crops have so much improved by the subsequent rains and warm weather, that they turn out very abundant in the eastern counties, and, in most, a satisfactory crop. Rutabaga not generally grown to that extent which was predicted. Cattle-cabbage rather increasing in culture, in the eastern counties, and in Yorkshire the present crops very good. Grass abundant and good in quality. Straw-fodder short this season, and not judged so good as usual, probably from the effects of blight. Hops a fair crop, but coarse in quality. Seeds a good crop, and carrots. Potatoes also a successful growth this season, the extent very considerable. In those parts of Scotland, where pigs are bred, and whence the English markets are supplied with Westphalia hams, the potatoe culture much increasing among the farmers, some of whom grow breadths of twenty to thirty acres. Letters from the eastern counties state, that the *fiorin* grass not being approved, its culture is not attempted.

The country has been unusually free in sending meat to market, the reports on its quantity and quality as a crop, by no means mended. Of barley a similar character. Pease bad. Oats and beans the best crops.

Wool rather an improving market in general, but the chief amendment upon the fine wools. Lord Somerville's Merino-Ryeland clip of 1810 and 1811, in Surry, was sold in August and the last month, as follows: clip of 1810 5s. 4s. 6d. 4s. 3d. 4s. per lb. of 1811 5s. 3d. seconds of the two years together, 3s. 9d. The manufactories of fine goods in the West, in full work.

Cattle markets in the country, high for the Michaelmas quarter; pigs low in price, excepting small delicate pork.

Smithfield: Beef 4s. to 5s. 6d.—Mutton 5s. to 5s. 8d.—Veal 5s. to 8s.—Pork 4s. to 7s.—Bacon 7s.—Irish ditto 2s. to 5s.—Fat 3s. 8d. to 4s.—Skins 20s. to 50s.—Oil cake 16 guineas per thousand.

Spital Fields Market, &c. Potatoes 4l. 10s. to 5l. 10s. per ton.—Chats 40s. to 50s.

Middlesex, Oct. 25.

METEOROLOGICAL

## METEOROLOGICAL REPORT.

*Observations on the State of the Weather, from the 24th of September, 1811, to the 24th of October, 1811, inclusive, Four Miles N.N.W. St. Paul's.*

*Barometer.*  
Highest, 29.93. Oct. 19. Wind S. W.  
Lowest, 28.67. Sept. 25. — S. W.

*Thermometer.*  
Highest, 68° Oct. 17. Wind S. E.  
Lowest, 40° Oct. 23. — West.

Greatest variation in 24 hours. } 69 hundredths of an inch. { The variation occurred between the 24th and 25th of the last month, since which there has been no great and sudden changes in the weight of the atmosphere.

Greatest variation in 24 hours. } 18°. { In the morning of the 22d the mercury stood at 58° and at the same hour on the 23d. it was no higher than 40°.

The quantity of rain fallen since the last report of it is equal to  $3\frac{1}{2}$  in depth.

The average heat for the month that is now ended is much greater than usual for the season, it being 58°, and the changes in the temperature have been but trifling except in the instance above referred to. The mean height of the barometer is equal to 29.45, which is sufficiently low to account for all the rain that has fallen: and the number of days on which it has fallen is about 13 or 14; of the remainder many were brilliant as days in the height of summer. It is observable that the finest and clearest weather occurs when the mercury in the barometer is moderately high, and it often happens, perhaps generally, that when it is at the highest, or above 30°, the atmosphere is cloudy. The wind during the month has blown chiefly from the westerly points.

There have been many foggy mornings, more than usual for October, but most of them were succeeded by very bright days: the fog on the evening of Saturday the 19th was so great as to occasion much mischief to travellers in and about the metropolis; the difficulties of going from place to place in a fog such as that referred to, cannot be well conceived by those who have not experienced them.

## TO CORRESPONDENTS.

*The Lyceum of Antient Literature,—the Observations on Shakespeare,—the Letters of a Wanderer,—a Paper of the Enquirer,—the Townley Museum,—and three or four Papers of Common Sense, will be inserted with all convenient dispatch.*

*If Dr. M. Browne will call upon Sir Richard Phillips, No. 5, Buckingham-Gate, he shall receive the information about which he enquires.*

*George Faulkland is considered a valuable contributor.*

*A Constant Reader asks our learned etymological Correspondent A. B. to favour him with a brief general Table of the Etymons of English Counties, Town, and Common Village, Names; to be sent through him to the Editor, at No. 5, Buckingham-Gate.*

*B. confines his reasonings to Terra Firma, and to the local phenomena of gravitating Fluids.*

*The Editor's oft-repeated regret is reiterated once more on his inability to find immediate room for the numerous communications that press upon him. The cause is doubtless to be found in the principles of the Motto, but the recent influx may be ascribed, perhaps, to the increasing patronage with which this Magazine continues to be honoured: it being a fact as gratifying to the Editor as it is advantageous to his readers and correspondents, that even in these inauspicious times, the Monthly Magazine has increased in circulation more within the last twelve months than in any twelve months since the Editor commenced his labours in the year 1795.*

*Prose Communications with the following Signatures shall appear as soon as possible:—The Glass Blower.—J. Bannantine.—J. Macdonald.—Laudirillus.—An Occasional Correspondent.—A Constant Reader.—M. H.—W. R.—Musicus.—J. K.—J. H.—J. L.—J. W.—Landinensis.—W.—X. Z.—W. B. H.—Clericus.—Philanthropos.—O. D. D.—D. Forbes.—Liberalis.—R. F. White.—W. Stuart.—J. F. Cork.—Oremsis.—James Wright.—E. F. G.—Lipsiensis Epieisis.—P. T.—J. W. M.—Doctor Last.—A. Z.—D. H. Dames.—L. K.—Altera Pars.—J. R.—Lapidia.—Mentor.—A mere Mathematician.—W. N.—N.—O. H.—T.—G. T.—G. H. Egerstorf.—T. L.—J. Bennett.—A. B.—J. M. Flindall,—and J. P. C. Others are under consideration. Of Poetical favours there are few on hand which it is intended to insert.*